OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND DISEASES IN **ALBERTA**

Lost-Time Claims and Claim Rates

2005 Summary

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WORK SAFE ALBERTA

Alberta Human Resources and Employment

Building Alberta's Workforce

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HIGHLIGHTS

Overall, Alberta was a safer place to work.

- The lost-time claim rate of Alberta workplaces decreased in 2005 to 2.4 per 100 person-years, from 2.5 in 2004. The 2.4 rate is the lowest in the last 10 years. The duration rate of 57 days lost per 100 person-years was down from 66 days lost in 2004.

- In 2005, there were 35,460 workplace injuries and diseases serious enough for the worker to miss at least one day of work, up 3.0% from 2004.

Medium-sized employers experienced highest injury rates.

- Employers with between 40 and 99 person-years and those with between 20 and 39 person-years continued to have the highest lost-time claim rates, both with rates of 2.8 per 100 person-years.

Lost-time claim rates decreased in most sectors.

- The Mining and Petroleum Development sector had the lowest lost-time claim rate of all industry sectors in 2005 at 1.0 per 100 person-years.

- The Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector had the highest lost-time claim rate of all the industry sectors in 2005 at 3.4 per 100 person-years. But this sector had the lowest median workdays lost due to occupational injury and disease in 2005.

Overexertion was the most common cause for lost-time claims in all industries.

- Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with the trunk being the most commonly injured body part.

Lost-Time Claim Rate by Industry Sector – Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Industry Sector	Lost-Time Claim Rate 2004	Lost-Time Claim Rate 2005
Agriculture and Forestry	3.3	3.3
Business, Personal and Professional Services	1.7	1.6
Construction and Construction Trade Services	2.9	2.6
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging	3.3	3.4
Mining and Petroleum Development	0.9	1.0
Public Administration, Education and Health Services	2.7	2.6
Wholesale and Retail	2.7	2.4
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	3.3	3.1

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

There were more occupational fatalities.

- The number of occupational fatalities, accepted by the WCB, increased from 124 in 2004 to 143 in 2005.
- The provincial average fatality rate, as measured over a ten-year period from 1996 to 2005, was 96 per million person-years.
- Fatality rates continued to be higher than the provincial average in:
    - Agriculture and Forestry
    - Construction and Construction Trade Services
    - Transportation, Communication and Utilities
    - Mining and Petroleum Development

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

Role of Alberta Human Resources and Employment

Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE) provides a continuum of services and information to support the development of a skilled and productive labour force; fair, safe, healthy and productive workplaces; and helping improve the well-being of Albertans. AHRE develops and delivers programs and services that contribute to workplaces for employees and employers by:

- working with industry and safety associations to audit and certify health and safety programs
- helping employers, employees, unions and industry associations work together by offering facilitation services, workshops and partnership opportunities
- developing and maintaining policy and legislated employment standards in Alberta
- preparing and providing ongoing support of Alberta's workplace health and safety regulations
- explaining legislated standards under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* and the *Employment Standards Code* and ensuring compliance through complaint resolution, investigation and targeted inspections.

Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Alberta 2005 Summary

AHRE prepares this annual report to provide a snapshot of workplace health and safety. This includes:

- descriptions of programs and initiatives undertaken by AHRE in pursuit of its workplace health and safety mission and goals
- estimations of the risk of injury or disease at the provincial, industry sector and sub-sector level as well as general descriptions about the incidents and injured workers
- occupational fatalities accepted by the WCB for compensation and fatality rates for the major industry sectors.

A few notes about this report:

- This report presents 2005 data beside 2004 data to help with comparisons. Additional historical data are presented where possible.

- The information presented in this report is based on incidents of injury or disease that occurred during 2005 and accepted as lost-time claims by the WCB as of March 31, 2006.

- Throughout the report, the lost-time claim rate is the number of claims per 100 person-years, and the duration rate is the number of days lost per 100 person-years. Duration rates based on a small number of person-years are too volatile to make a valid comparison. Therefore, rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.

- In 2005, improvements have been made to the data collection. A stricter definition of a lost-time claim has been adopted and applied to the data covering the period 2001 to 2005. Previously, a small proportion of modified-work claims were also captured as lost-time.

- Figures presented for 2004 and 2005 also include improvements in industry coverage. Improvements have been made in the collection of claims of less than 80 days submitted in the provincial government sector, previously not reported. Figures for 2004 include claims made in the Auto dealers industry, previously not captured. Data for 2005 includes both the claims and person-years data for the Auto dealers industry.

- Improvements have also been made in the analysis by workers occupation. The 2001 National Occupation Classification (NOC) has been adopted for the presentation of figures by occupation. The NOC 2001 provides a standardized framework reflecting the Canadian labour market. For further information please see http://www23.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/2001/e/generic/welcome.shtml

- Terms, definitions and formulas used throughout this report are described in Appendix A. Industry codes are presented in Appendix B.

WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY (WHS) INITIATIVES

The Alberta Government is concerned about workplace injuries and diseases and has developed strategies to ensure Alberta continues to be among the safest places in the world to work and conduct business.

The strategies include:

- continue to award and recognize safety innovations and performance
- continue to work in co-operation with employers and workers to promote safe workplaces.

Awards recognize safety innovations.

The Alberta government has announced plans for the third annual Awards for Innovation in Workplace Health and Safety. The awards will recognize the most original health and safety initiatives in Alberta workplaces for the previous year.

All types of innovations relating to workplace health and safety are considered including management of workplace impairment issues, incorporating safety planning at the design stage, the use of engineering controls to replace personal protective equipment and the development of worker and management competencies. An award of distinction and an award of merit may be presented for each industry sector.

Information on the 2005 winners can be found online at
http://www.hre.gov.ab.ca/cps/rde/xchg/hre/hs.xsl/1508.html

Best safety performers recognized.

The Annual Best Safety Performer Awards recognize Alberta employers with exceptional performance in workplace health and safety over the past year. In 2005, 343 Alberta employers from across the province were awarded the designation of 2004 Best Safety Performer for their exceptional health and safety performance during 2004. A full list of the 2004 winners is available at
http://www.hre.gov.ab.ca/cps/rde/xchg/hre/hs.xsl/1517.html

Workplace health and safety information and communications continued to reach employers and workers.

AHRE continued to encourage safety training for both employers and workers by providing health and safety information. The Work Safe Alberta Information Sharing Network was created by AHRE in response to recommendations from industry and labour groups to improve sharing of safety information across industry sectors. The network was provided through http://www3.gov.ab.ca/hre/whs/worksafely/index.asp website, which offers instant access to the documents on all the websites of the partners participating in the network.

Three online awareness programs provide more information to help Alberta employers and workers assess safety on their worksites and to comply with the *Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Code*. Three awareness programs cover hazard assessments, incident investigation and OHS legislation and can give workers and employers the basic information they need to work safely.

The Workplace Health and Safety Contact Centre (WHSCC) provides information and advice on how to meet the requirements of Alberta's Occupational Health and Safety legislation. The WHSCC also receives workplace health and safety complaints, immediate danger notifications and incident notifications. Introduced in 2001, the WHSCC now responds to upwards of 24,000 telephone and e-mail inquiries each year.

In October of 2005, the contact centre began answering telephone inquiries regarding the WHS Partnerships Program and the process for employers to follow in achieving a Certificate of Recognition.

In 2005, the WHSCC responded to 20,435 telephone requests and 3,522 e-mails for information or to lodge complaints. The WHS website had 877,209 visits in 2005. Contact information for the WHSCC can be found on page 84.

Continuing Partnership Programs.

WHS continued the Certificate of Recognition (COR) program and working with industry partners. Through partnerships with safety associations, industry groups, education institutes and labour organizations, WHS continues to promote and certify health and safety programs. The number of employers holding a valid COR increased from 4,983 in 2004 to 5,512 in 2005.

SECTION 3

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY

The positive trend continues: there were more person-years and lower lost-time claim rates in 2005.

A total of 35,460 injuries and diseases that required workers to recuperate away from work (beyond the day of the incident) were accepted during 2005. This is an increase of 3.0% from 2004. In contrast, the person-years increased 8.7% to 1,470,321 between 2004 and 2005 (see Table 3.1).

Expressed as lost-time claim rate[1], 2005's data translates into a rate of 2.4, a decrease of 5.2% from 2004. The 2.4 rate is the lowest rate during the past ten years (see Chart 3.1). For reference, the lost-time claim rate of 2.4 injuries or diseases per 100 person-years translates into 12 injuries and diseases per million hours worked.

The lost-time claim rate represents the probability or risk of an injury or disease to a worker requiring time away from work, during a period of one year of work.

Broken down by size of the organization, employers with 40 to 99 person-years and employers with 20 to 39 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rates at 2.8. Employers with less than 10 person-years had the lowest claim rate of 2.2 per 100 person-years (see Table 3.2 and Chart 3.2).

Young workers aged 15 to 24 represented 18% of working Albertans in 2005[2] and they accounted for 20% of the injured workers (see Table 4.1A). The industries with high lost-time claims among young workers (15 to 24) were Wholesale and Retail, Construction and Construction Trade Services, Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging, and Business, Personal and Professional Services sectors. These four industry sectors accounted for 81% of lost-time claims among young workers. In contrast, workers aged 45 and older represented 36% of those employed in Alberta in 2005[3] and accounted for only 32% of injured workers.

[1] The rate has been calculated from lost-time claims data as of March 31, 2006. This rate underestimates the risk of occupational injury and disease since some lost-time claims that occurred in 2005 were not administered by March 31, 2006.
[2 & 3] Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2005 Historical Review).

The severity of the injuries and diseases was down in 2005, as reflected in the median days lost and duration rate. While the median[4] number of workdays lost in 2005 was seven, slightly less than that of 2004, the duration rate of 57 days per 100 person-years was 13.6% lower than in 2004 (see Table 3.1).

Estimates of injury and disease severity were made by using information on the number of days away from work to recuperate from each disabling condition. Two basic measures of severity were: the median days away from work and the duration rate.

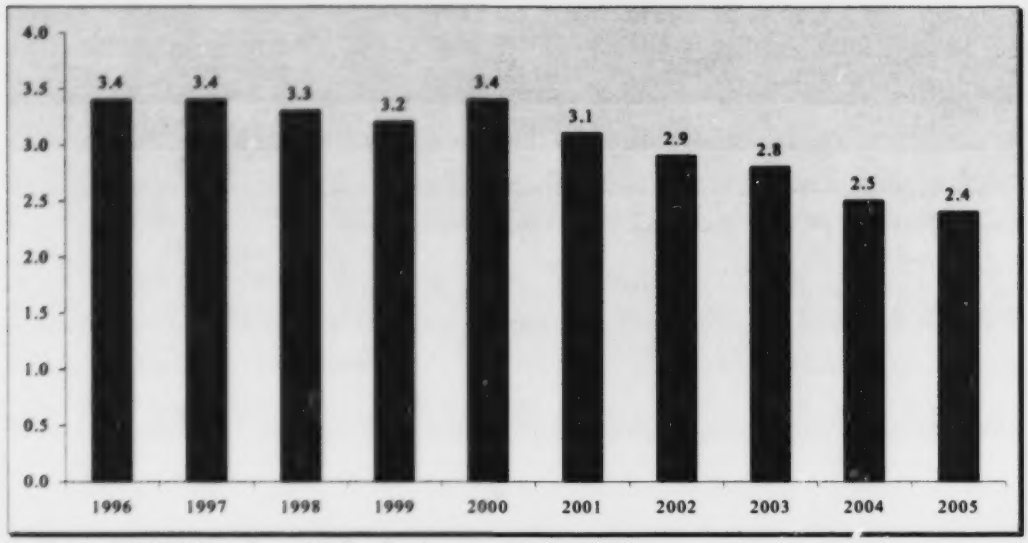
Table 3.1
Lost-Time Claims – Alberta: 2004 and 2005[5]

	2004	2005	% Change
Person-Years	1,353,214	1,470,321	8.7%
Lost-Time Claims	34,432	35,460	3.0%
Lost-Time Claim Rate	2.5	2.4	-5.2%
Median Workdays Lost	8	7	-12.5%
Duration Rate	66	57	-13.6%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[4] A median workday lost designates the point at which half of the total cases involved more days and half involved fewer days.
[5] Person-years are calculated from wage and payroll data submitted by employers to the WCB. Person-years for employers who directly bear the cost of their workers' claims are excluded. Lost-time claims for these employers are also excluded unless the WCB has incurred administration or enhanced disability cost.

Chart 3.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate[6] – Alberta: 1996-2005



Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 3.2
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size[7] of Employer – Alberta: 2005

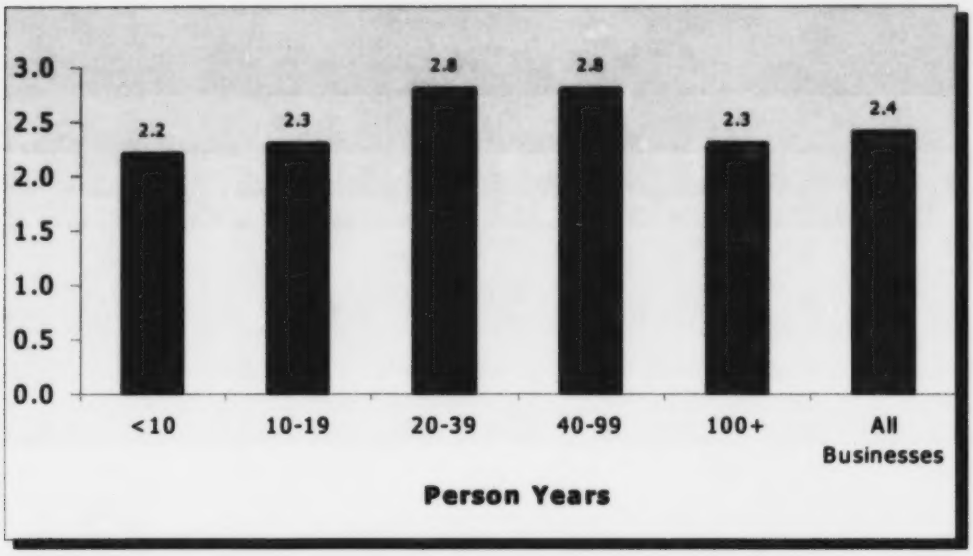
Size of Employer	Number of Accounts	Lost-Time Claims	Person-Years	Lost-Time Claim Rate
Less than 10 person-years	116,997	4,347	200,955	2.2
10 to 19 person-years	7,471	2,435	105,186	2.3
20 to 39 person-years	4,659	3,618	130,742	2.8
40 to 99 person-years	3,193	5,503	197,097	2.8
100 or more person-years	2,110	19,241	836,341	2.3
Unspecified [1]	2,414	316	0	N/A
Total	136,844	35,460	1,470,321	2.4

[1] These are employers with no payroll information or with person-years equal to zero.
Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

6 A slight discontinuity exists in the time series presented. Data for 2001 onwards are based on a stricter definition of a lost-time claim. See page 2 for more details

7 Size is measured in terms of person-years. One person-year is equivalent to one full-time worker working for one year. Person-years are estimated from payroll information submitted to the WCB by employers.

Chart 3.2
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size of Employer – Alberta: 2005



Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

SECTION 4

INJURY AND DISEASE ANALYSIS

Overexertion was the most common cause for lost-time claims in all industries. Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with the trunk being the most commonly injured body part.

In this section we examine the demographics of the injured workers and the nature of their injuries or diseases[8]. While the focus is at the provincial level, sector information of interest is highlighted.

4.1 Injured Worker Characteristics

The age, gender and occupation of injured workers are analysed to help government and industries decide if workplace health and safety programs should be targeted to specific groups.

Throughout this section, the classifications used are based on the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) standards for categorizing occupational injury and disease information*.

Age

Injuries in most age groups were generally proportionate to their representation among workers in Alberta. Nearly half of lost-time claims involved workers between the ages of 25 and 44 years (see Table 4.1A). About 20 per cent of claims were from workers aged 15 to 24, who accounted for 18%[9] of the workplace population. A similar distribution was observed in 2004 (see Chart 4.1A).

Older workers were injured less frequently, likely due to their greater levels of experience. Workers aged 45 to 54 years accounted for 21% of all lost-time claims; workers aged 55 years and older accounted for 11% of all claims. These groups accounted for 23% and 13% of the working population[10] respectively.

Workers aged 45 and older were also less likely than young workers to be injured seriously enough to lose work-time when they were injured. However, they required more time to recover from an injury. The duration of absence from work due to

[8] Detailed analysis of the pattern among these characteristics and the lost-time claims from 2005 is available upon request.
[9 & 10] Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2005 Historical Review).
* National standards for categorizing injury and disease and comparable information of other provinces can be found in the CSA Z795-03 Coding of Work Injury or Disease Information.

workplace injury or disease doubled from a median of five days for young workers aged 15 to 24 to a 10-day median for those 45 years and older. Over 22% of injuries and diseases to workers aged 45 and older resulted in 31 or more days away from work as compared to 14% of incidents for young workers.

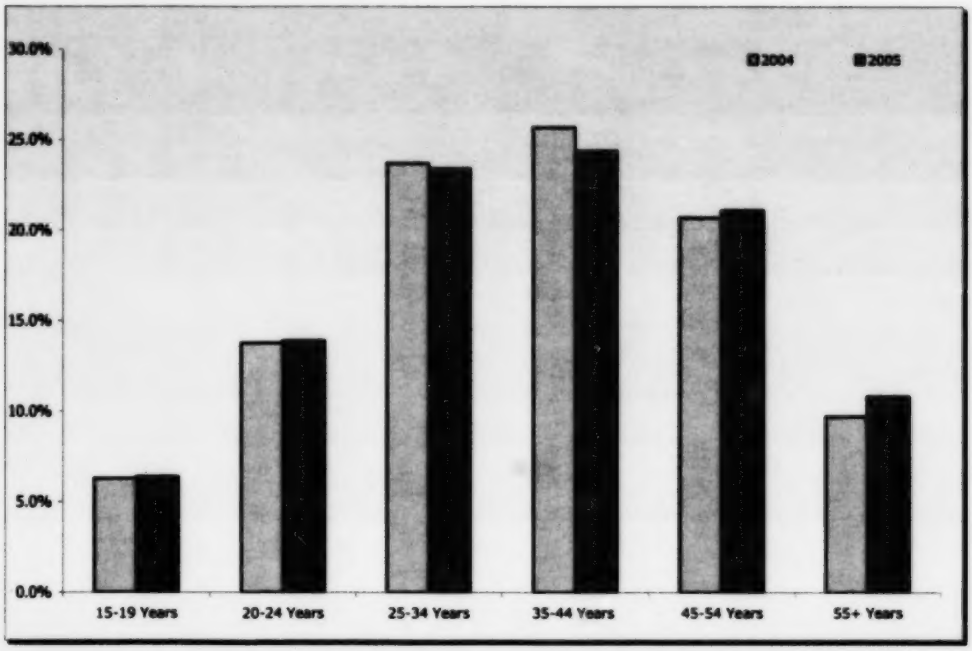
Each age group had different patterns of injury across each industry sector. Of the claims from workers aged 15 to 24 years, 26% of these were in the Wholesale and Retail sector, 19% in the Construction and Construction Trade Services sector, 18% in the Business, Personal and Professional Services sector, and 17% in the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector. For workers aged 25 to 44, 20% were in the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector, 19% in the Wholesale and Retail sector, and 18% in the Construction and Construction Trade Services sector. For workers aged 45 years and older, 27% were in the Public Administration, Education and Health Services sector.

Table 4.1A
Lost-Time Claims by Age – Alberta: 2004 and 2005

	2004		2005	
Age	Lost-Time Claims	%	Lost-Time Claim	%
12 - 14 Years	11	<0.1%	25	0.1%
15 - 19 Years	2,179	6.3%	2,252	6.4%
20 - 24 Years	4,767	13.8%	4,921	13.9%
25 - 34 Years	8,163	23.7%	8,291	23.4%
35 - 44 Years	8,839	25.7%	8,648	24.4%
45 - 54 Years	7,122	20.7%	7,498	21.1%
55+ Years	3,344	9.7%	3,823	10.8%
Unspecified	7	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
Total	34,432	100.0%	35,460	100.0%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 4.1A
Percentage of Lost-Time Claims by selected age groups – Alberta: 2004 and 2005



Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Gender

In 2005, men accounted for nearly two-thirds of lost-time claims (see Table 4.1B) while they represented just over half of people employed in Alberta[11]. A similar pattern was observed in 2004. Men represented a majority of workers in higher risk industry sectors: Construction and Construction Trade Services; Agriculture and Forestry; Transportation, Communication and Utilities; and Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging.

While women accounted for 45% of the labour force in 2005 they accounted for only 32% of the Lost-Time Claims. More women than men had lost-time claims in sectors where women made up a larger proportion of the labour force. In the Public Administration, Education and Health Services sector and the Business, Personal and Professional Services sector, 65% and 58% respectively of total claims were from women.

Of all types of events, men comprised two-thirds of the lost-time claims. The exceptions were in two categories: assaults and violent acts by persons and repetitive motions, where women claimed 58% and 53% of total claims respectively.

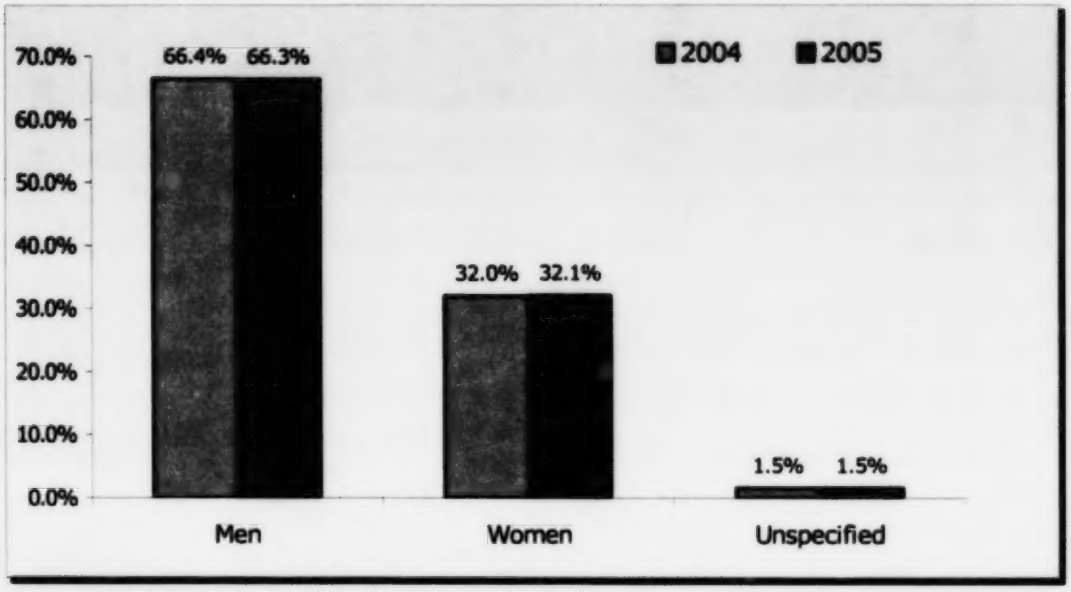
[11] Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2005 Historical Review).

Table 4.1B
Lost-Time Claims by Gender – Alberta: 2004 and 2005

	2004		2005	
Gender	Lost-Time Claims	%	Lost-Time Claims	%
Men	22,875	66.4%	23,521	66.3%
Women	11,032	32.0%	11,399	32.1%
Unspecified	525	1.5%	540	1.5%
Total	34,432	100.0%	35,460	100.0%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 4.1B
Percentage of Lost-Time Claims by Gender – Alberta: 2004 and 2005



Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Occupation

Occupation is used to describe the kind of work performed by the injured worker regardless of the kind of industry in which it is done. Workplace injuries and diseases vary with occupation.

In 2005, truck drivers had the largest number of injuries and diseases with time away from work, accounting for eight per cent of total claims (see Table 4.1C). Fifty-three per cent of the truck drivers who were injured were between the ages of 25 and 44, and 40% were 45 years or older. By industry sector the Transportation, Communications and Utilities and Wholesale and Retail sectors had the majority of the truck driver injury claims, at 59% and 14% respectively.

In most occupations men tend to have the highest number of injuries. This is true except for occupations which are traditionally held by women (e.g. nurses, nursing assistants, tellers and cashiers, etc.), reflecting the current labour make-up of these groups.

Sprains, strains and tears were the most common nature of injury for each of the occupations. The exceptions were chefs and cooks where open wounds, such as cuts and lacerations, were the most common, accounting for 32% of total injuries. Sprains, strains and tears, and burns accounted for 27% and 20% of total injuries respectively for chefs and cooks.

The source of injuries varied with occupation. Vehicles, and structures and surfaces were the two leading source of injuries for truck drivers, accounting for 22% and 21% of total claims respectively. For registered nurses and nursing aides, nursing orderlies and patient service associates, person-other than injured or ill worker was the main injury source, accounting for 52% of total claims in both occupation groups.

Table 4.1C
Lost-Time Claims by Occupation – Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Occupation	2004		2005	
	Lost-Time Claim	%	Lost-Time Claim	%
Truck Drivers	2,667	7.7%	2,787	7.9%
Labourers in Processing, Manufacturing and Utilities	2,705	7.9%	2,478	7.0%
Material Handlers	1,476	4.3%	1,734	4.9%
Welders and Related Machine Operators	1,095	3.2%	1,223	3.4%
Labourers in Chemical Products Processing and Utilities	1,723	5.0%	1,221	3.4%
Retail Salespersons and Sales Clerks	1,146	3.3%	1,114	3.1%
Construction Trades Helpers and Labourers	763	2.2%	949	2.7%
Labourers in Food, Beverage and Tobacco Processing	832	2.4%	865	2.4%
Janitors, Caretakers and Building Superintendents	873	2.5%	862	2.4%
Chefs	848	2.5%	835	2.4%
Carpenters	757	2.2%	822	2.3%
Longshore Workers	839	2.4%	792	2.2%
Registered Nurses	732	2.1%	688	1.9%
Nurse Aides, Orderlies and Patient Service Associates	463	1.3%	593	1.7%
Shippers and Receivers	491	1.4%	578	1.6%
Cashiers	448	1.3%	472	1.3%
Residential and Commercial Installers and Servicers	463	1.3%	449	1.3%
Plumbers	482	1.4%	444	1.3%
Automotive Service Technicians, Truck Mechanics and Mechanical Repairers	498	1.4%	428	1.2%
Contractors and Supervisors, Heavy Construction Equipment Crews	464	1.3%	424	1.2%
All Other Occupations	14,667	42.6%	19,750	55.7%
Total	**34,432**	**100.0%**	**35,460**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

4.2 Nature of Injury or Disease

In 2005, 91% of all the lost-time claims were traumatic injuries and disorders as classified by the WCB. The four most common specific traumatic injuries and disorders were sprains, strains and tears, 48%; surface wounds and bruises, 12%; fractures and dislocations and open wounds both 9% (see Table 4.2).

Men were more likely than women to experience all of the four types of traumatic injuries and disorders. Men experienced 62% of all sprains, strains and tears as compared to only 37% by women. The proportions are greater for fractures and dislocations with 77% sustained by men, 21% by women.

A large number of sprains, strains and tears resulted from overexertion while pulling, pushing, lifting and carrying objects, 41%; and from bodily reaction such as bending, reaching and twisting, 21%. Thirty-two per cent of work-related wounds, such as surface wounds, bruises and open wounds resulted from workers being struck by objects, and another 18% of work-related wounds were caused by being struck against objects. The leading cause of fractures and dislocations were falls, 43%, followed by workers being struck by objects, 21%.

Sprains, strains and tears were the most common injury in every major sector, ranging from a low of 35% in the Mining and Petroleum Development sector to a high of 63% in the Public Administration, Education and Health Services sector. The second leading category in most of the industry sectors was wounds, such as surface wounds, bruises and open wounds. Fractures and dislocations were common injuries in the following sectors: Agriculture and Forestry, 21%; and Mining and Petroleum Development, 19%.

Table 4.2
Nature of Injury or Disease – Alberta: 2004 and 2005

	2004		2005	
Nature of Injury or Disease	**Lost-Time Claims**	**%**	**Lost-Time Claim**	**%**
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**30,864**	**89.6%**	**32,229**	**90.9%**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	16,147	46.9%	16,891	47.6%
Surface Wounds and Bruises	3,873	11.2%	4,094	11.5%
Fractures and Dislocations	3,123	9.1%	3,149	8.9%
Open Wounds	3,112	9.0%	3,278	9.2%
Burns	859	2.5%	963	2.7%
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	3,750	10.9%	3,854	10.9%
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**1,938**	**5.6%**	**1,755**	**4.9%**
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**92**	**0.3%**	**85**	**0.2%**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**103**	**0.3%**	**112**	**0.3%**
Infectious and Parasitic Disorders	**42**	**<0.1%**	**15**	**<0.1%**
Neoplasms, Tumors and Cancer	**9**	**<0.1%**	**11**	**<0.1%**
Multiple Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**2**	**<0.1%**	**8**	**<0.1%**
Nature of Injury - Unknown	**1,382**	**4.0%**	**1,245**	**3.5%**
Total	**34,432**	**100.0%**	**35,460**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

4.3 Part of Body Injured

The trunk was the main injured body part, accounting for over one-third of total claims in 2005 (see Table 4.3). Seventy-two per cent of injuries to the trunk were sprains, strains and tears. Nearly half of all trunk injuries resulted from overexertion.

The upper extremities accounted for almost one quarter of the claims in 2005; the two largest proportions of claims were for open wounds and sprains, strains and tears, 30% and 22% respectively. Being struck by an object, 22%, and caught in objects, 14%, were the two leading causes of injuries to the upper extremities.

Nearly half of the injuries and diseases to the lower extremities included sprains, strains and tears. Twenty-seven per cent of injuries to the lower extremities resulted from bodily reaction such as climbing, twisting and tripping and 19% resulted from being struck by objects.

In all sectors, the trunk was the primary part of body injured except for the Business, Personal and Professional Services sector, where injuries to the upper extremities accounted for 34% of total claims.

Table 4.3
Part of Body Injured – Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Part of Body Injured	2004 Lost-Time Claim	2004 %	2005 Lost-Time Claim	2005 %
Trunk	**13,332**	**38.7%**	**13,681**	**38.6%**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	8,979	26.1%	9,227	26.0%
Other Trunk	4,353	12.6%	4,454	12.6%
Upper Extremities	**8,425**	**24.5%**	**8,432**	**23.8%**
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	3,242	9.4%	3,257	9.2%
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	2,818	8.2%	2,879	8.1%
Other Upper Extremities	2,365	6.9%	2,296	6.5%
Lower Extremities	**6,566**	**19.1%**	**7,011**	**19.8%**
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	2,910	8.5%	3,109	8.8%
Leg(s)	3,229	9.4%	3,475	9.8%
Other Lower Extremities	427	1.2%	427	1.2%
Head	**2,509**	**7.3%**	**2,805**	**7.9%**
Eye(s)	1,003	2.9%	1,129	3.2%
Other Head Parts	1,506	4.4%	1,676	4.7%
Multiple Body Parts	**2,572**	**7.5%**	**2,474**	**7.0%**
Neck, Including Throat	**738**	**2.1%**	**811**	**2.3%**
Body Systems	**201**	**0.6%**	**160**	**0.5%**
Part of Body - Unknown	**74**	**0.2%**	**67**	**0.2%**
Other Body Parts	**15**	**0.1%**	**19**	**0.1%**
Total	**34,432**	**100%**	**35,460**	**100%**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

4.4 Source of Injury or Disease

The two primary sources of injury were persons, plants, animals and minerals[12], 25% and structures and surfaces,[13] 17% (see Table 4.4).

All of the sources caused more injuries or diseases in men than in women.

The principal source of injuries and diseases differed at the industry sector level.

- Persons, plants, animals and minerals and structure and surfaces were the leading source of injury in all sectors except Wholesale and Retail.
- Containers, which include all receptacles that were commonly used to hold, store or carry materials, accounted for 19% of injuries in the Wholesale and Retail sector.

[12] Persons, plants, animals and minerals include living organisms and their products as well as raw, metallic and non-metallic minerals (examples: animals and animal products, asbestos, etc).
[13] Structures and surfaces include the floor or the ground resulting in sprains, strains and tears, fractures and dislocations and surface wounds and bruises. This contact is usually the result of a fall, either from a height or on the same level.

Table 4.4
Source of Injury or Disease – Alberta: 2004 and 2005

	2004		2005	
Source of Injury	**Lost-Time Claims**	**%**	**Lost-Time Claims**	**%**
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**8,582**	**24.9%**	**8,681**	**24.5%**
Person - Injured or Ill Worker	6,198	18.0%	6,176	17.4%
Person - Other Than Injured or Ill Work [1]	1,731	5.0%	1,765	5.0%
Minerals - Metallic or Nonmetallic (except fuel)	103	0.3%	143	0.4%
Other Persons, Plants, Animals & Minerals	550	1.6%	597	1.7%
Structures and Surfaces	**5,606**	**16.3%**	**5,935**	**16.7%**
Containers [2]	**3,499**	**10.2%**	**3,591**	**10.1%**
Parts and Materials	**3,453**	**10.0%**	**3,734**	**10.5%**
Vehicles	**2,510**	**7.3%**	**2,613**	**7.4%**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**2,163**	**6.3%**	**2,387**	**6.7%**
Hand tools - Nonpowered	1,156	3.4%	1,222	3.4%
Hand tools - Powered	321	0.9%	379	1.1%
Other Tools and Equipments	686	2.0%	786	2.2%
Machinery	**1,965**	**5.7%**	**1,999**	**5.6%**
Furniture and Fixtures	**1,103**	**3.2%**	**1,107**	**3.1%**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**316**	**0.9%**	**439**	**1.2%**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**3,501**	**10.2%**	**3,130**	**8.8%**
Other Sources	**1,734**	**5.0%**	**1,844**	**5.2%**
Total	**34,432**	**100.0%**	**35,460**	**100.0%**

[1] Person-other than injured or ill worker: classifies injuries or illnesses inflicted by family members as well as non-family relations, including co-workers, former co-workers, and patients.
[2] Containers: classifies receptacles that are commonly used to hold, store or carry materials (examples: dishes, cups and glasses, luggage, etc.).
Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

4.5 Type of Event or Exposure

This classification is used to describe the incident or event that directly resulted in the injury or disease.

In 2005, 41% of the claims were due to bodily reaction or exertion. Overexertion was the most common type of bodily reaction and exertion, accounting for 23% of the total claims. Of the overexertion injuries, 84% were caused by sprains, strains and tears, which resulted from excessive physical effort in activities such as lifting, pulling and pushing objects. Pressurized and non-pressurized containers were the main source of injury accounting for 29% of these overexertion claims. Injury to the back was the most frequently reported due to overexertion, at 57%.

The cause of injuries and diseases was generally the same within each industry sector as it was across the province, with some exceptions:

- Overexertion injuries were the most common in all sectors except the Agriculture and Forestry sector. In Agriculture and Forestry, being struck by objects was the leading injury type accounting for 15% of total claims in the sector.

- Falls caused 22% of total claims in the Construction and Construction Trade Services, 20% in the Transportation, Communication and Utilities, and 19% Business, Personal and Professional Services sectors, as compared with 16% at the provincial level.

- Injuries from being struck by or against objects were higher than the 19% provincial level in Agriculture and Forestry, Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging, Construction and Construction Trade Services, Wholesale and Retail, and Agriculture and Forestry sectors.

Table 4.5
Type of Event or Exposure – Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Type of Event or Exposure	2004		2005	
	Lost-Time Claims	%	Lost-Time Claims	%
Bodily Reaction or Exertion	**14,535**	**42.2%**	**14,695**	**41.4%**
Overexertion	8,011	23.3%	8,157	23.0%
Bodily Reaction [1]	4,177	12.1%	4,189	11.8%
Repetitive Motion	1,712	5.0%	1,681	4.7%
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	635	1.8%	668	1.9%
Contact with Objects or Equipment	**8,454**	**24.6%**	**9,059**	**25.5%**
Struck by Object	4,417	12.8%	4,681	13.2%
Struck against Object	1,779	5.2%	1,955	5.5%
Caught in Object	1,476	4.3%	1,562	4.4%
Rubbed or Abraded	415	1.2%	530	1.5%
Other Contact with Object/Equipment	367	1.1%	331	0.9%
Falls	**5,738**	**16.7%**	**5,991**	**16.9%**
Fall on Same Level	3,723	10.8%	3,696	10.4%
Fall to Lower Level	1,679	4.9%	1,768	5.0%
Other Falls	336	1.0%	527	1.5%
Transportation Accidents	**1,637**	**4.8%**	**1,728**	**4.9%**
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**1,357**	**3.9%**	**1,625**	**4.6%**
Assaults and Violent Acts	**498**	**1.4%**	**554**	**1.6%**
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	436	1.3%	454	1.3%
Other Assaults and Violent Acts	62	0.2%	100	0.3%
Fires and Explosions	**67**	**0.2%**	**56**	**0.2%**
Other Events or Exposures	**1**	**<0.1%**	**1**	**<0.1%**
Type of Event - Unknown	**2,145**	**6.2%**	**1,731**	**4.9%**
Total	**34,432**	**100.0%**	**35,460**	**100.0%**

[1] Bodily reaction: injuries or illnesses resulting from a single incident of free bodily motion which imposed stress or strain on some part of the body.

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

4.6 Duration of Disability

Duration of disability[14] is intended to show the severity of the effects of occupational injury and disease as reflected by the number of days off work. However, the efforts of employers to introduce modified work programs to integrate injured workers more quickly back into the workforce can have a positive impact on work days lost.

Forty-one per cent of total lost-time claims in 2005 resulted in five or fewer days lost from work. Twenty-two per cent of total claims resulted in 31 or more days lost from work (see Table 4.6). The median number of days lost was seven days in 2005, one less than the median number of days lost in 2004 (see Table 3.1, page 6). Among the major disabling injuries or diseases, the median workdays lost were highest for fractures and dislocations with a median of 31 days.

Injuries to the trunk and lower extremities resulted in a median of nine days lost, followed by injuries to the upper extremities (median of seven days). Among the major sources of injuries or diseases, a median of 11 days lost was highest for structures and surfaces. The median days lost for injuries or a disease resulting from vehicles was 10 days.

Two of the eight industry sectors had durations that were less than the provincial median days lost. These industry sectors were: Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging, five median days lost, and Wholesale and Retail, six median days lost. Long-term claims resulting in 31 or more disability days varied across sectors between 17% and 40% of total claims. The number of median days away from work ranged from a median of five days for the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector to 18 days for the Agriculture and Forestry sector.

[14] The duration of disability refers to the length of time, in days, for which the worker receives wage compensation from the WCB.

Table 4.6
Duration of Disability – Alberta: 2004 and 2005

	2004		2005	
Duration of Disability	**Lost-Time Claim**	**%**	**Lost-Time Claim**	**%**
1 Day	4,064	11.8%	4,414	12.4%
2 Days	3,164	9.2%	3,488	9.8%
3 - 5 Days	6,027	17.5%	6,462	18.2%
6 - 10 Days	4,662	13.5%	4,885	13.8%
11 - 20 Days	4,343	12.6%	4,698	13.2%
21 - 30 Days	2,505	7.3%	2,444	6.9%
31 Days or more	8,337	24.2%	7,888	22.2%
Unspecified	1,330	3.9%	1,286	3.6%
Total	34,432	100.0%	35,469	100.0%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

SECTION 5

INDUSTRY SECTOR SUMMARY

Lost-time claim rates decreased in most sectors.

The risk of occupational injury and disease varies significantly by industry sector. A summary of occupational injury and disease statistics for major industry sectors is presented in this section.

In 2005, lost-time claim rates decreased in most sectors. However, it increased in the Mining and Petroleum Development and Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sectors.

Here, each major sector is described in terms of its composition and demographics of the injured workers. The characteristics of their injury and disease and a graph of the historical lost-time claim rate provides a framework for interpreting injury and disease rates across and within sectors.

Table 5.0A
Lost-Time Claims by Industry Sectors – Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Industry Sector		2004	2005	% Change
Agriculture and Forestry	Person-years	10,492	10,782	2.8%
	Lost-time Claims	350	356	1.7%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	3.3	3.3	-1.0%
	Median Workdays Lost	25	18	-28.0%
	Duration Rate	161	136	-15.6%
Business, Personal and Professional Services	Person-years	249,204	263,395	5.7%
	Lost-time Claims	4,192	4,328	3.2%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	1.7	1.6	-2.3%
	Median Workdays Lost	7	7	0.0%
	Duration Rate	42	36	-15.9%
Construction and Construction Trade Services	Person-years	198,090	233,782	18.0%
	Lost-time Claims	5,764	6,021	4.5%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	2.9	2.6	-11.5%
	Median Workdays Lost	14	13	-7.1%
	Duration Rate	107	89	-17.3%
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging	Person-years	182,098	188,345	3.4%
	Lost-time Claims	6,081	6,460	6.2%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	3.3	3.4	2.7%
	Median Workdays Lost	5	5	0.0%
	Duration Rate	64	62	-3.2%

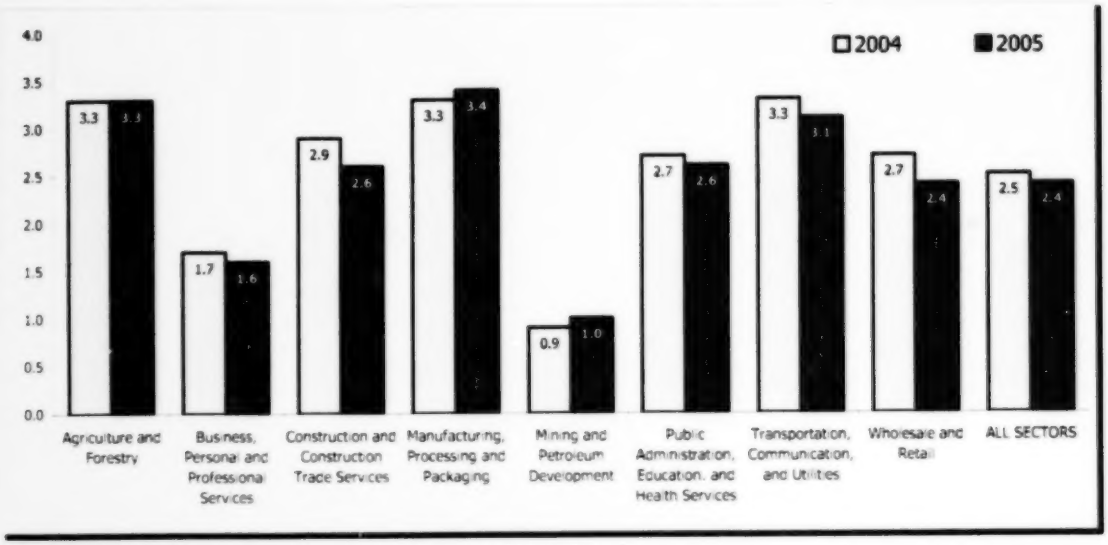
Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 5.0A (Continued)
Lost-Time Claims by Industry Sectors – Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Industry Sector		2004	2005	% Change
Mining and Petroleum Development	Person-years	94,383	106,192	12.5%
	Lost-time Claims	864	1,077	24.7%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	0.9	1.0	10.8%
	Median Workdays Lost	17	14	-17.6%
	Duration Rate	36	36	0.4%
Public Administration, Education and Health Services	Person-years	246,215	250,808	1.8%
	Lost-time Claims	6,567	6,520	-0.7%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	2.7	2.6	-2.5%
	Median Workdays Lost	7	7	0.0%
	Duration Rate	60	52	-13.3%
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Person-years	109,198	120,061	9.9%
	Lost-time Claims	3,601	3,678	2.1%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	3.3	3.1	-7.1%
	Median Workdays Lost	11	10	-9.1%
	Duration Rate	110	93	-15.1%
Wholesale and Retail	Person-years	263,534	297,166	12.8%
	Lost-time Claims	7,012	6,987	-0.4%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	2.7	2.4	-11.6%
	Median Workdays Lost	6	6	0.0%
	Duration Rate	53	41	-21.9%

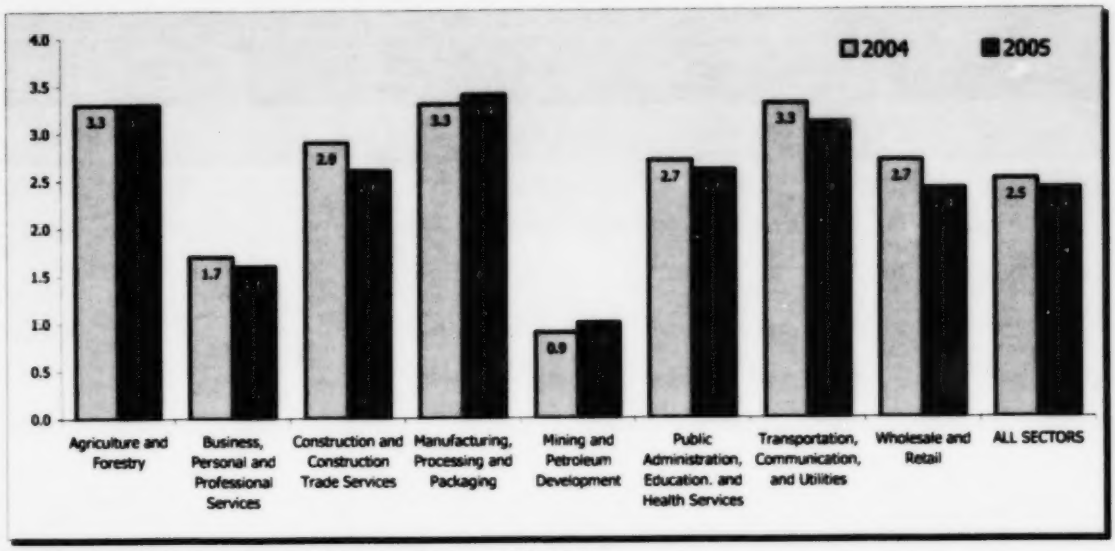
Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 5.0A
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Industry Sector – Alberta: 2004 and 2005



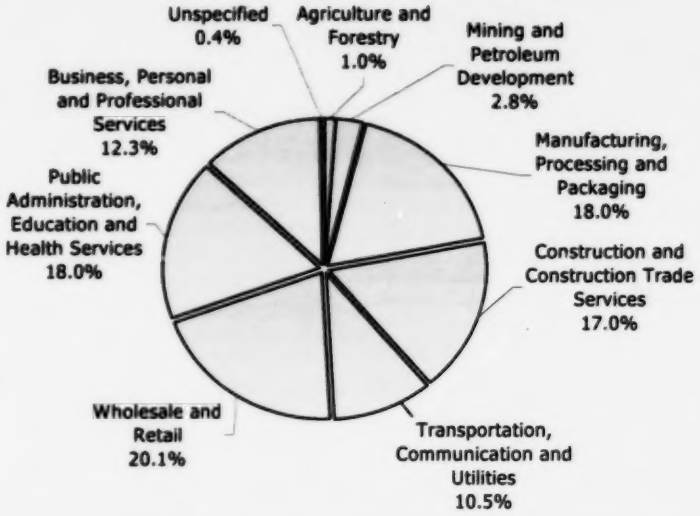
Data Source: 2005 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 5.0A
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Industry Sector – Alberta: 2004 and 2005



Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 5.0B
Percentage of Lost-Time Claims by Industry Sector – Alberta: 2004 and 2005


Unspecified 0.4%
Agriculture and Forestry 1.0%
Mining and Petroleum Development 2.8%
Business, Personal and Professional Services 12.3%
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging 18.0%
Public Administration, Education and Health Services 18.0%
Construction and Construction Trade Services 17.0%
Wholesale and Retail 20.1%
Transportation, Communication and Utilities 10.5%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2005, four sectors had the majority of lost-time claims, the Wholesale and Retail sector, the Public Administration, Education and Health Services sector, and the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector. The next leading sector was the Construction and Construction Trade Services sector (see Chart 5.0B).

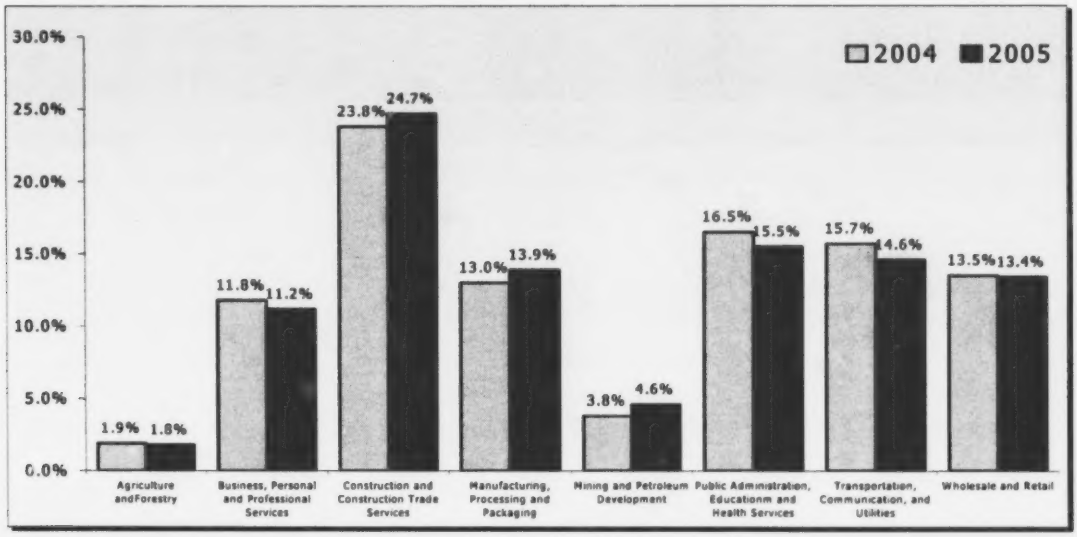
In terms of number of days lost, the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector accounted for nearly a quarter of total days lost in Alberta during 2005. The sector that accounted for the least number of days lost was the Agriculture and Forestry sector, with 2% of the total days lost in Alberta (see Chart 5.0C).

Table 5.0B
Days Lost by Industry Sector – Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Industry Sector	2004		2005	
	Days Lost	%	Days Lost	%
Agriculture and Forestry	16,903	1.9%	15,068	1.8%
Business, Personal and Professional Services	105,479	11.8%	93,725	11.2%
Construction and Construction Trade Services	211,912	23.8%	206,911	24.7%
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging	115,966	13.0%	116,031	13.9%
Mining and Petroleum Development	33,931	3.8%	38,335	4.6%
Public Administration, Education and Health Services	147,128	16.5%	129,607	15.5%
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	120,016	13.5%	112,030	13.4%
Wholesale and Retail	139,507	15.7%	122,438	14.6%
Unspecified	30	<0.1%	3,465	0.4%
Total	890,872	100%	837,610	100.0%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 5.0C
Percentage of Days Lost by Industry Sector – Alberta: 2004 and 2005

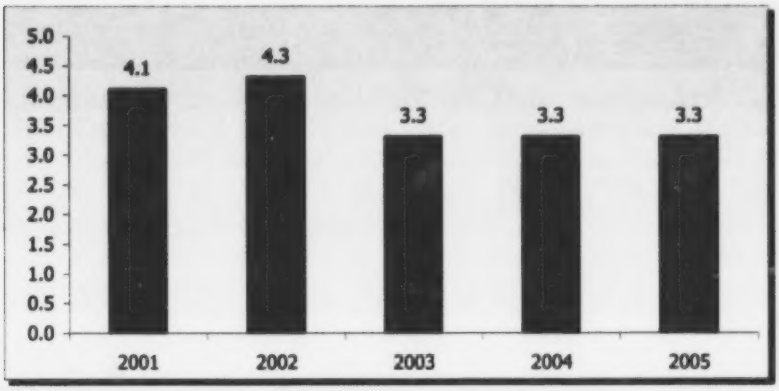


Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.1 Agriculture and Forestry

The Agriculture and Forestry sector includes vegetable farms, greenhouses and market gardens, mushroom farms, apiaries, commercial hatcheries, feed lots, custom harvesting and baling, timber management and logging and related woodlands operations including the trucking of logs. Secondary processing, such as sawmills and pulp mills, are included in the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector.

Chart 5.1
Agriculture and Forestry Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

In 2005, person-years in the Agriculture and Forestry sector increased by 2.8% from 2004. The number of person-years underestimates employment in this sector. Agriculture in Alberta is largely exempt from mandatory coverage with the WCB and these person-years estimates are based only on WCB covered employers (i.e. very few dairy farms, grain farms and ranches have WCB coverage for their workers). The number of lost-time claims increased by 1.7%, resulting in a claim rate of 3.3 in the Agriculture and Forestry sector.

Men accounted for over three-quarters of total claims in this sector. Almost half of all claims were from workers between the ages of 25 and 44 years. The greatest number of lost-time claims was from farm workers at 21%, followed by truck drivers at 18%.

The most common injuries in this sector were sprains, strains and tears, 34%; followed by fractures and dislocations, 21%. Injuries in this sector were most often caused by: being struck by objects, 15%; falls on the same level, 12%; or bodily reactions 10%. The trunk was the most common body part injured in this sector, at 30%. The most common sources of injury were contact with structures and surfaces, 21% and person-injured or

ill worker, 15%. Forty per cent of the injuries and diseases in this sector resulted in 31 or more days away from work.

The median days lost due to injuries and diseases for the Agriculture and Forestry sector decreased by seven days, from 25 to 18, and the duration rate decreased from 161 to 136 in 2005. Both the median days lost and the duration rate for this sector were the highest in the province.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- Within the Agriculture and Forestry sector, the Agriculture sub-sector lost-time claim rate increased by 7.5% and the Forestry sub-sector lost-time claim rate decreased by 12.5% (see Table 5.1).

- The duration rate for both sub-sectors decreased between 2004 and 2005. The duration rate for the Agriculture sub-sector decreased by 4.8%, compared to a decrease of 32.7% in the Forestry sub-sector.

In 2005, both sub-sectors had lost-time claim rates and duration rates greater than the provincial average. For Agriculture, the lost-time claim rate was 3.6 and the duration rate was 140 days lost per 100 person-years. For Forestry, the lost-time claim rate was 3.0 while the duration rate was 132 days lost per 100 person-years.

Table 5.1
Agriculture and Forestry Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2004 and 2005

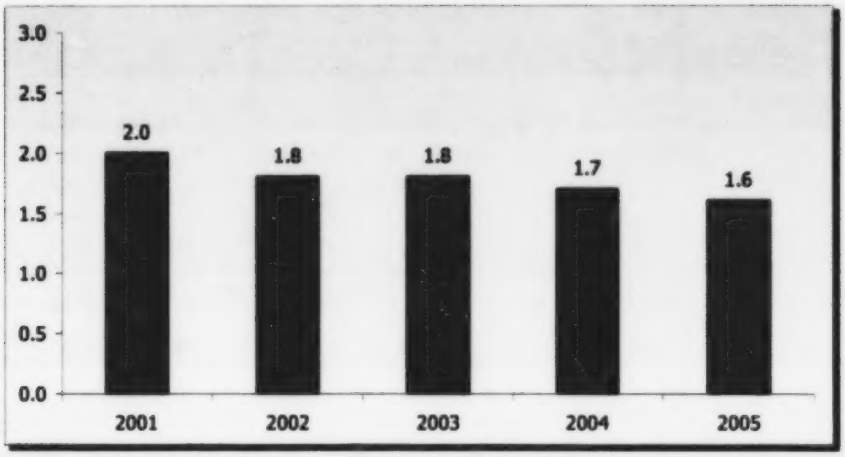
Industry Sector		2004	2005	% Change
Agriculture and Forestry	Person-years	10,492	10,782	2.8%
	Lost-time Claims	350	356	1.7%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	3.3	3.3	-1.0%
	Median Workdays lost	25	18	-28.0%
	Duration Rate	161	136	-15.6%
Sub Sector		**2004**	**2005**	**% Change**
Agriculture	Person-years	4,965	5,221	5.2%
	Lost-time Claims	168	190	13.1%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	3.4	3.6	7.5%
	Duration Rate	147	140	-4.8%
Forestry	Person-years	4,664	5,562	19.3%
	Lost-time Claims	159	166	4.4%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	3.4	3.0	-12.5%
	Duration Rate	196	132	-32.7%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.2 Business, Personal and Professional Services

The Business, Personal and Professional Services sector includes building and grounds maintenance, financial, real estate and insurance services, office labour services, engineering, architectural and research services, restaurant, hotel and recreation services, security services, seniors' accommodations, private health and social services, and veterinary services.

Chart 5.2
Business, Personal and Professional Services Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

In 2005, the lost-time claim rate for this sector was the second lowest of all sectors in the province (see Chart 5.0A, page 28). The total number of lost-time claims increased by 3.2% while the number of person-years increased by 5.7%. The lost-time claim rate is down by 2.3% from 1.7 per 100 person-years to 1.6 per 100 person-years in 2005, the lowest lost-time claim rate in 5 years. Based on person-years, Business, Personal and Professional Services sector was the second largest sector in Alberta, after Wholesale and Retail (see Table 5.0A, page 26).

Over half of the lost-time claims in the Business, Personal and Professional Services sector involved women. This sector had a larger proportion of lost-time claims involving young workers aged 15 to 24 years, at 30%, compared to 20% at the provincial level. Twenty per cent of the injuries and diseases in this sector resulted in 31 or more days away from work. Seventeen per cent of lost-time claims were from chefs, and janitors, caretakers and building superintendents at 8%. Forty-one per cent of injuries in this sector were casued by sprains, strains and tears, followed by open wounds, at 14%.

Overexertion accounted for 16% of claims, followed by falls on the same level, at 15%. The leading sources of injury in this sector were: structures and surfaces with 20% of total claims, and person-injured or ill worker with 18%. The most common body part affected by injury was the upper body, at 34%, followed the trunk 33%.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- The Restaurant, Hotel and Recreation Services continued to be the largest sub-sector in terms of person-years. In 2005, it accounted for 46% of total person-years in this sector.

- The lost-time claim rates and duration rates of all sub-sectors were lower than the provincial rate. The only exceptions are the Personal Services-Maintenance sub-sector with a lost-time claim rate of 2.5 and a duration rate of 75 per 100 person-years. The Restaurant, Hotel and Recreation Services sector had a lost-time claim rate equal to the provincial rate (see Table 5.2).

Table 5.2
Business, Personal and Professional Services Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Industry Sector		2004	2005	% Change
Business, Personal and Professional Services	Person-years	249,204	263,398	5.7%
	Lost-time Claims	4,192	4,328	3.2%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	1.7	1.6	-2.3%
	Median Workdays lost	7	7	0.0%
	Duration Rate	42	36	-15.9%
Sub Sector		**2004**	**2005**	**% Change**
Animal Care Services	Person-years	1,990	2,113	6.2%
	Lost-time Claims	39	36	-7.7%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	2.0	1.7	-13.1%
	Duration Rate	38	16	-57.9%
Building and Ground Maintenance	Person-years	13,804	13,336	-3.4%
	Lost-time Claims	211	222	5.2%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	1.5	1.7	8.9%
	Duration Rate	48	38	-20.8%
Engineering, Architectural, Designing and Research Services	Person-years	35,213	37,190	5.5%
	Lost-time Claims	66	62	-6.1%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	0.2	0.2	-11.0%
	Duration Rate	4	3	-25.0%
Environmental Services	Person-years	3,051	3,254	6.7%
	Lost-time Claims	16	13	-18.8%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	0.5	0.4	-23.8%
	Duration Rate	N/A [1]	N/A	N/A

[1] Duration rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.
Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 5.2 (continued)
Business, Personal and Professional Services Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2004 and 2005

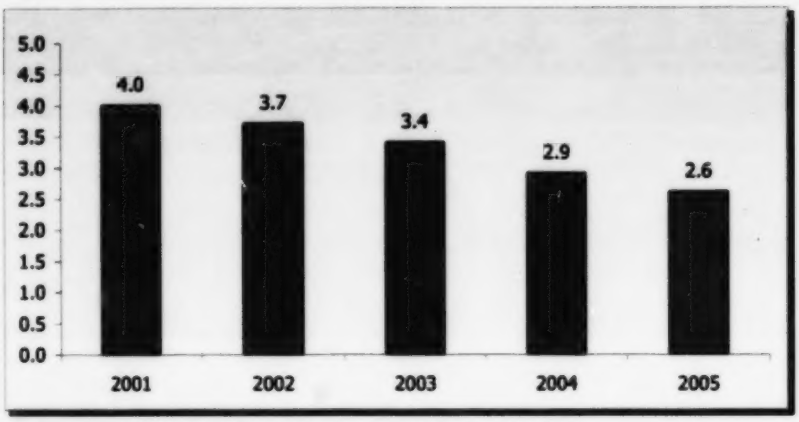
Sub Sector		2004	2005	% Change
Personal Services-Maintenance	Person-years	13,021	13,503	3.7%
	Lost-time Claims	346	331	-4.3%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	2.7	2.5	-7.8%
	Duration Rate	115	75	-34.8%
Restaurant, Hotel and Recreation Services	Person-years	113,208	120,594	6.5%
	Lost-time Claims	2,728	2,886	5.8%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	2.4	2.4	-0.7%
	Duration Rate	54	48	-11.1%
Other Personal Services	Person-years	11,739	12,416	5.8%
	Lost-time Claims	169	196	16.0%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	1.4	1.6	9.7%
	Duration Rate	39	38	-2.6%
Private Health Services and Senior's Accommodations	Person-years	13,174	13,498	2.5%
	Lost-time Claims	279	255	-8.6%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	2.1	1.9	-10.8%
	Duration Rate	58	48	-17.2%
Other	Person-years	44,004	47,528	8.0%
	Lost-time Claims	338	328	-3.0%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	0.8	0.7	-10.2%
	Duration Rate	18	16	-11.1%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.3 Construction and Construction Trade Services

The Construction and Construction Trade Services sector includes residential construction, industrial construction, road building, industrial labour and specialized construction trades such as roofing, plumbing, painting, electrical wiring and bricklaying, and masonry.

Chart 5.3
Construction and Construction Trade Services Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

In 2005, person-years in this sector increased by 18% from 2004, the total number of lost-time claims increased by 4.5%. The lost-time claim rate decreased by 11.5%, reaching 2.6 per 100 person-years, the lowest during the past five years (see Table 5.3).

The majority of the lost-time claims were from men. By age, half of the lost-time claims were from workers between 25 and 44 years, followed by 27% from older workers aged 45 years and over, and 23% from young workers aged 15 to 24 years. By occupation, 12% of the injured workers were construction trades helpers and labourers, and 10% were carpenters.

Forty-two per cent of the injuries in this sector were sprains, strains and tears. The main causes of injury that resulted in lost-time claims were overexertion, 18%; or a worker being struck by objects, 15%. The body part injured the most was the trunk accounting for 35% of claims followed by the lower body accounting for 25%. The major sources of injuries or diseases in this sector were: structures and surfaces, 23%; followed by parts and materials, 18% and person-injured or ill worker, 16%. Thirty-three per cent of injuries or diseases in this sector resulted in 31 or more days away from work.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- All the sub-sectors reported a growth in person-years. Industrial construction had the largest increase at 26.3%.

- Duration rates for all sub-sectors were greater than the provincial average of 57 days lost per 100 person-years, with the exception of Scaffolders, 41 days lost per 100 person-years, and Mechanical, Electrical and Insulation, 54 days lost per 100 person-years which were lower than the provincial level.

- The lost-time claim rate decreased for all sub-sectors except Doors and Glass Installation and Repair, which increased by 4.9%.

- The lost-time claim rate was lower than the provincial rate for four sub-sectors: Scaffolders, Roadbuilders, Industrial Construction, and Mechanical, Electrical, Insulation.

Table 5.3

Construction and Construction Trade Services Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Industry Sector		2004	2005	% Change
Construction and Construction Trade Services	Person-years	198,090	233,782	18.0%
	Lost-time Claims	5,764	6,021	4.5%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	2.9	2.6	-11.5%
	Median Workdays Lost	14	13	-7.1%
	Duration Rate	107	89	-17.3%
Sub Sector		**2004**	**2005**	**% Change**
Construction Trade Services	Person-years	40,502	44,735	10.5%
	Lost-time Claims	1,507	1,565	3.8%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	3.7	3.5	-6.0%
	Duration Rate	157	141	-10.2%
Doors and Glass Installation and Repair	Person-years	7,402	7,734	4.5%
	Lost-time Claims	249	273	9.6%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	3.4	3.5	4.9%
	Duration Rate	77	85	10.4%
Industrial Construction	Person-years	38,135	48,172	26.3%
	Lost-time Claims	1,066	1,070	0.4%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	2.8	2.2	-20.5%
	Duration Rate	109	76	-30.3%
Mechanical, Electrical, Insulation	Person-years	32,640	39,775	21.9%
	Lost-time Claims	908	886	-2.4%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	2.8	2.2	-19.9%
	Duration Rate	69	54	-21.7%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 5.3 (continued)
Construction and Construction Trade Services Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2004 and 2005

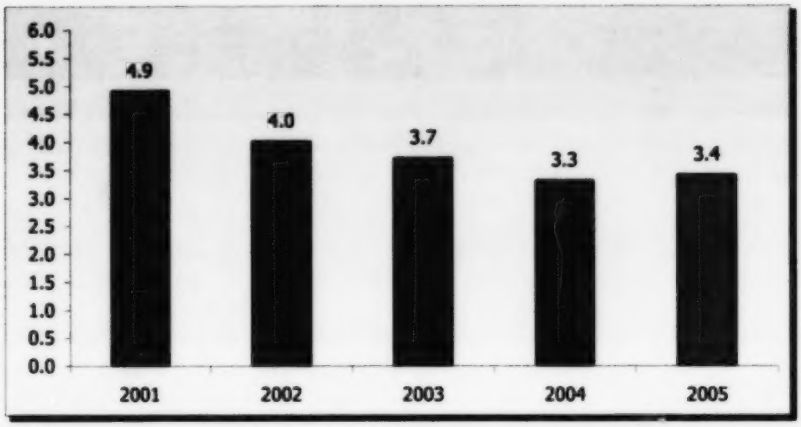
Sub Sector		2004	2005	% Change
Roadbuilders	Person-years	29,141	33,889	16.3%
	Lost-time Claims	721	745	3.3%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	2.5	2.2	-11.1%
	Duration Rate	100	88	-12.0%
Roofers	Person-years	4,498	5,046	12.2%
	Lost-time Claims	212	214	0.9%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	4.7	4.2	-10.0%
	Duration Rate	236	181	-23.3%
Scaffolders	Person-years	2,569	2,684	4.5%
	Lost-time Claims	30	31	3.3%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	1.2	1.2	-1.1%
	Duration Rate	46	41	-10.9%
Other	Person-years	43,203	51,756	19.8%
	Lost-time Claims	1,071	1,237	15.5%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	2.5	2.4	-3.6%
	Duration Rate	86	76	-11.6%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.4 Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging

The Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector includes meat, hides and pelts, clothing and textiles, food and beverage products, wood products, furniture and allied products, printing and publishing, rubber, clay and concrete products, metal foundries and products, instrumentation, fertilizer, petrochemical and plastic products, and crude oil refining.

Chart 5.4
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

Person-years increased and total lost-time claims increased in 2005 resulting in a lost-time claim rate of 3.4 in this sector (see Table 5.4). The lost-time claim rate continued to be the highest of all industry sectors while the median days lost was the lowest in the province (see Chart 5.0A, page 28).

Over half of all lost-time claims in this sector involved workers between 25 and 44 years of age. Men accounted for 81% of the total lost-time claims. Welders and related machine operators with 15.4% of the lost-time claims, laborers with 14.5%, experienced the largest number of injuries and diseases in this sector.

Thirty-nine per cent of injuries and diseases in this sector were sprains, strains and tears. Injuries in this sector were mainly caused by overexertion at 20%, or by a worker being struck by objects, at 17%. The trunk accounted for 34% of injured body parts in this sector. The leading sources of injury in this sector were person-injured or ill worker and parts and materials, both accounted for 17%. Twenty-one per cent of the lost-time claims

resulted in three to five days lost followed by 31 or more days lost with 17% of the lost-time claims.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- Person years varied throughout all the sub-sectors in 2005. The percentage change range fluctuated from a decrease of 10% in the printed and published products sub-sector to an increase of 16% in the Primary Metal (esp. Steel) Products sub-sector.

- Within the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector, the Meat, Hides and Pelt Products sub-sector had the highest lost-time claim rate and the Furniture and Allied Products sub-sector had the highest duration rate.

- The lost-time claim rate was lower than the provincial rate for four sub-sectors: Gases, Fertilizer, Petrochemicals Refining & Manufacturing, Industrial Equipment, Printed and Published Products and Clothing and Textile Products.

Table 5.4
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Industry Sector		2004	2005	% Change
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging	Person-years	182,098	188,345	3.4%
	Lost-time Claims	6,081	6,460	6.2%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	3.3	3.4	2.7%
	Median Workdays Lost	5	5	0.0%
	Duration Rate	64	62	-3.2%
Sub Sector		**2004**	**2005**	**% Change**
Clothing and Textile Products	Person-years	3,673	3,676	0.1%
	Lost-time Claims	72	54	-25.0%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	2.0	1.5	-25.1%
	Duration Rate	41	40	-2.4%
Feed, Seed, Food and Beverage Products	Person-years	16,871	16,224	-3.8%
	Lost-time Claims	747	733	-1.9%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	4.4	4.5	2.0%
	Duration Rate	73	67	-8.2%
Foundries (not Steel), Rubber and Nonmetallic Products	Person-years	8,908	9,241	3.7%
	Lost-time Claims	314	331	5.4%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	3.5	3.6	1.6%
	Duration Rate	96	82	-14.6%
Furniture and Allied Products	Person-years	3,116	3,184	2.2%
	Lost-time Claims	153	142	-7.2%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	4.9	4.5	-9.2%
	Duration Rate	142	108	-23.9%
Gases, Fertilizer, Petrochemicals Refining & Manufacturing	Person-years	11,282	12,328	9.3%
	Lost-time Claims	60	52	-13.3%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	0.5	0.4	-20.7%
	Duration Rate	8	8	0.0%
Industrial Equipment	Person-years	10,963	10,289	-6.1%
	Lost-time Claims	138	137	-0.7%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	1.3	1.3	5.8%
	Duration Rate	25	23	-8.0%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 5.4 (continued)
Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2004 and 2005

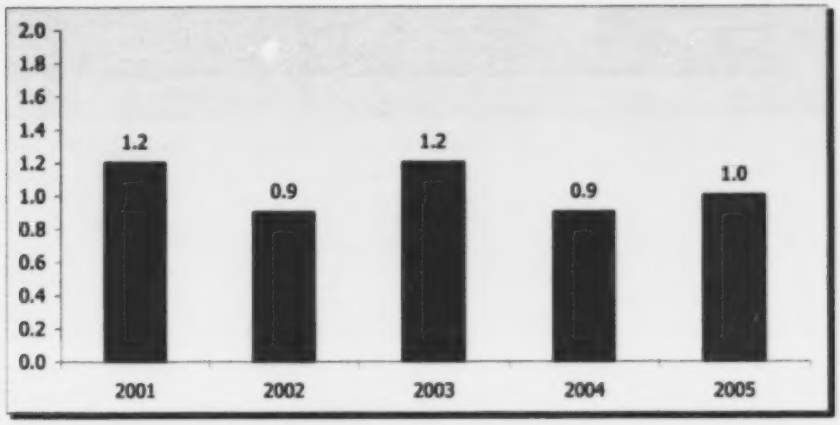
Sub Sector		2004	2005	% Change
Meat, Hides, Pelt Products	Person-years	14,636	14,682	0.3%
	Lost-time Claims	894	953	6.6%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	6.1	6.5	6.3%
	Duration Rate	96	100	4.2%
Plastic Products	Person-years	4,976	4,626	-7.0%
	Lost-time Claims	192	152	-20.8%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	3.9	3.3	-14.8%
	Duration Rate	61	45	-26.2%
Printed and Published Products	Person-years	13,718	12,345	-10.0%
	Lost-time Claims	195	213	9.2%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	1.4	1.7	21.4%
	Duration Rate	43	46	7.0%
Primary Metal (esp. Steel) Products	Person-years	53,332	61,863	16.0%
	Lost-time Claims	2,090	2,494	19.3%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	3.9	4.0	2.9%
	Duration Rate	72	70	-2.8%
Wood Products	Person-years	27,497	27,491	0.0%
	Lost-time Claims	987	992	0.5%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	3.6	3.6	0.5%
	Duration Rate	67	72	7.5%
Other	Person-years	13,126	12,396	-5.6%
	Lost-time Claims	239	207	-13.4%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	1.8	1.7	-8.3%
	Duration Rate	45	30	-33.3%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.5 Mining and Petroleum Development

The Mining and Petroleum Development sector includes underground mining, open pit mining, mining and processing of oilsands, oil or gas pipeline transmission and upstream oil and gas industries such as seismic exploration, drilling of wells, well servicing with service rigs, oilfield downhole services and upstream production. Secondary processing activities, such as oil refineries and petrochemical manufacturing are included in the Manufacturing, Processing and Packaging sector.

Chart 5.5
Mining and Petroleum Development Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

In 2005, person-years increased by 12.5% and lost-time claims increased by 24.7% in this sector, resulting in a 10.8% increase in the lost-time claim rate, from 0.9 to 1.0 (see Chart 5.5). The Mining and Petroleum Development sector however, still had the lowest lost-time claim rate throughout all industry sectors in Alberta in 2005 (see Chart 5.0A, page 28).

Like the majority of industry sectors, the greatest proportion of injuries and diseases involved men, at 96%. Workers between 25 and 44 years accounted for 56% of the total claims in this sector. One-third of the injuries and diseases in this sector resulted in 31 or more days away from work. Workers in the underground mine service and support workers occupation had the most injuries, accounting for 18% of total claims.

Sprains, strains and tears, often involving the back, caused 35% of injuries or diseases resulting in time away from work in this sector. Overexertion and workers being struck

by objects were the major events that resulted in most of the lost-time claims. The primary sources of injuries and diseases in this sector were structures and surfaces, 18%, parts and materials, 15% and person-injured or ill worker, 14%.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- Person-years varied throughout all of the sub-sectors in 2005. The percentage change range fluctuated from a decrease of 6.6% in Pipeline Cleaning and Transmission sub-sector, to an increase of 71.8% in person-years in the Drilling Services sub-sector.

- The Oilfield Services and Drilling Services sub-sectors had the largest proportion of lost-time claims in the Mining and Petroleum Development sector, accounting for 39% and 33% of total claims respectively.

- All sub-sectors had lost-time claim rates lower than the provincial level, except for Drilling Services, which had a lost-time claim rate of 2.6, down 13.5% from 2.9 in 2004.

Table 5.5 Mining and Petroleum Development Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Industry Sector		2004	2005	% Change
Mining and Petroleum Development	Person-years	94,383	106,192	12.5%
	Lost-time Claims	864	1,077	24.7%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	0.9	1.0	10.8%
	Median Workdays Lost	17	14	-17.6%
	Duration Rate	36	36	-0.4%
Sub Sector		**2004**	**2005**	**% Change**
Coal Mining	Person-years	2,204	2,994	35.8%
	Lost-time Claims	17	39	129.4%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	0.8	1.3	68.9%
	Duration Rate	N/A [1]	30	N/A
Drilling Services	Person-years	9,325	13,800	48.0%
	Lost-time Claims	275	352	28.0%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	2.9	2.6	-13.5%
	Duration Rate	158	111	-29.7%
Mining, Processing other than Coal Mining	Person-years	7,279	12,504	71.8%
	Lost-time Claims	60	55	-8.3%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	0.8	0.4	-46.6%
	Duration Rate	13	11	-15.4%
Oilfield Services	Person-years	24,050	26,455	10.0%
	Lost-time Claims	332	424	27.7%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	1.4	1.6	16.1%
	Duration Rate	50	51	2.0%
Petroleum Producers and Exploration	Person-years	42,246	41,014	-2.9%
	Lost-time Claims	125	125	0.0%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	0.3	0.3	3.0%
	Duration Rate	8	9	12.5%
Pipeline Cleaning and Transmission	Person-years	4,499	4,200	-6.6%
	Lost-time Claims	5	17	240.0%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	0.1	0.4	264.2%
	Duration Rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	Person-years	4,781	5,226	9.3%
	Lost-time Claims	50	65	30.0%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	1.0	1.2	18.9%
	Duration Rate	43	59	37.2%

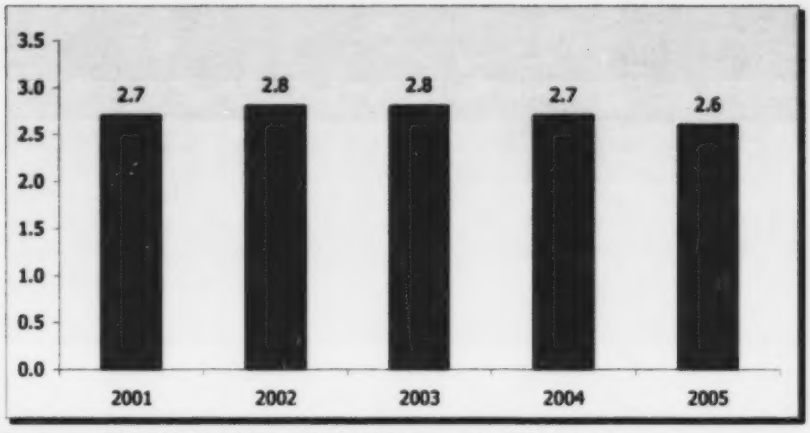
[1] Duration Rates are not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.6 Public Administration, Education and Health Services

Public Administration includes the Government of Alberta and its agencies and all forms of local government including cities, towns, villages and municipal districts. Education services include universities, colleges, business schools, driving schools, kindergartens, museums and libraries. Health services include health care centres, long term care facilities and home support services.

Chart 5.6
Public Administration, Education and Health Services Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

Based on person-years, Public Administration, Education and Health Services was the third largest sector in Alberta after Wholesale and Retail and Business, Personal and Professional Services. The total number of lost-time claims fell slightly in 2005 resulting in a 2.5% decrease in the lost-time claim rate (see Table 5.6).

Public Administration, Education and Health Services and Business, Personal and Professional Services were the only two sectors where most of the claims involved women. Women accounted for 66% of the claims in this sector. Forty-five per cent of the injured workers were between 25 and 44 years of age. Young workers aged 15 to 24 years accounted for 9% of workers injured while older workers 45 years or older accounted for 47% of the claims. Ten per cent of the claims were from nurses (registered, graduate and nurses in training). Nineteen per cent of the injuries or diseases resulted in 31 or more days away from work.

Sixty-three per cent of the lost-time claims were from sprains, strains and tears. The

trunk was the most common body part injured accounting for 47% of the total lost-time claims. Thirty-two per cent of all the injuries and diseases in this sector were caused by overexertion. The primary source of injury or disease in this sector was person-other than injured or ill worker, at 24%, which includes injuries or diseases inflicted by family members and non-family relations including co-workers, previous co-workers and patients, followed by person-injured or ill worker, at 20%.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- The duration rate of two sub-sectors exceeded the provincial average: Health Care Centres at 68 and Health and Social Services at 85.
- Health and Social Services, Health Care Centres and Municipal Services sub-sectors had lost-time claim rates that exceeded both the sector and provincial rates.
- The number of person-years increased in all sub-sectors except for the Education, Museums and Libraries sub-sector.

Table 5.6
Public Administration, Education, and Health Services Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Industry Sector		2004	2005	% Change
Public Administration, Education and Health Services	Person-years	246,215	250,998	1.8%
	Lost-time Claims	6,567	6,520	-0.7%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	2.7	2.6	-2.5%
	Median Workdays Lost	7	7	0.0%
	Duration Rate	60	52	-13.3%
Sub Sector		**2004**	**2005**	**% Change**
Alberta Government Public Services	Person-years	28,782	29,612	2.9%
	Lost-time Claims	477	441	-7.5%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	1.7	1.5	-10.1%
	Duration Rate	24	28	16.7%
Education, Museums and Libraries	Person-years	71,850	70,665	-1.6%
	Lost-time Claims	891	905	1.6%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	1.2	1.3	3.3%
	Duration Rate	30	27	-10.0%
Health and Social Services	Person-years	41,933	43,686	4.2%
	Lost-time Claims	1,695	1,768	4.3%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	4.0	4.0	0.1%
	Duration Rate	100	85	-15.0%
Municipal Services	Person-years	42,484	44,770	5.4%
	Lost-time Claims	1,458	1,410	-3.3%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	3.4	3.1	-8.2%
	Duration Rate	66	53	-19.7%
Other Public Administration	Person-years	1,206	1,285	6.6%
	Lost-time Claims	19	24	26.3%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	1.6	1.9	18.6%
	Duration Rate	N/A [1]	N/A	N/A

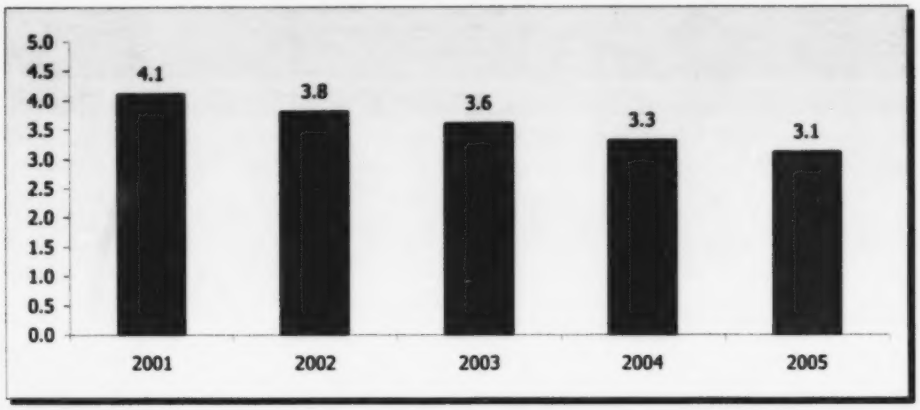
[1] The Duration Rate is not calculated when there are fewer than 30 Lost-Time Claims.

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.7 Transportation, Communication and Utilities

The Transportation, Communication and Utilities sector consists of various modes of transportation (air, rail, truck, bus, taxi cab and limousine services), assorted methods of communication and entertainment (radio, television, movies, live theatre, telecommunications, cable vision) and utilities (electricity, natural gas and garbage collection, recycling and disposal).

Chart 5.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

Person-years increased by 9.9% and lost-time claims increased by 2.1% in 2005 in the Transportation, Communication and Utilities sector (see Table 5.7). The lost-time claim rate decreased by 7.1% from 3.3 to 3.1 per 100 person-years, resulting in the lowest lost-time claim rate in the last five years.

In this sector, 51% of the lost-time claims were from workers aged 25 to 44. Eighty-four per cent of lost-time claims involved men. Truck drivers led all occupations, accounting for 44% of the total lost-time claims. Twenty-nine per cent of the total claims resulted in 31 or more days away from work.

The leading nature of injury or disease in this sector was sprains, strains and tears, accounting for 49% of all lost-time claims. The trunk was the body part most affected by disabling work incidents in this sector, accounting for 41% of injuries. No one source of injury or disease stood out. Contact with structures and surfaces and person-injured or ill worker, each accounted for 22% of claims. Vehicles accounted for 11% of claims. Repetitive motion was the main disabling event or exposure with 19% of the total claims, followed closely by fires and explosions causing 18%.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- The Air Services sub-sector experienced the greatest change in person-years, increasing by 15.6% over 2004. This sub-sector also experienced the largest reduction in its lost-time claim rate, which decreased by 12.6%.

- The Garbage Collection, Recycling, Disposal and Towing Services sub-sector had the highest lost-time claim rate of 4.7 per 100 person-years followed by the Trucking Services sub-sector with a rate of 4.6 per 100 person-years. The Utilities sub-sector had the lowest lost-time claim rate of 0.7 per 100 person-years.

- Within this sector, half of the sub-sectors had duration rates higher than the provincial rate of 57 per 100 person-years, Trucking Services, 164, had the highest duration rate although the rate decreased by 16.3% from 2004. Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services, 114; Garbage Collection, Recycling, Disposal and Towing Services, 96; and Air Services, 73 also had duration rates higher than the provincial average (see Table 5.7).

- Lost-time claim rates were greater than the provincial rate in four sub-sectors: Air Services, Trucking Services, Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services, Garbage Collection, Recycle, Disposal & Towing Services.

Table 5.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Industry Sector		2004	2005	% Change
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	Person-years	109,198	120,061	9.9%
	Lost-time Claims	3,601	3,678	2.1%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	3.3	3.1	-7.1%
	Median Workdays Lost	11	10	-9.1%
	Duration Rate	110	93	-15.1%
Sub Sector		**2004**	**2005**	**% Change**
Air Services	Person-years	10,504	12,139	15.6%
	Lost-time Claims	390	394	1.0%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	3.7	3.2	-12.6%
	Duration Rate	88	73	-17.0%
Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services	Person-years	5,352	5,747	7.4%
	Lost-time Claims	223	213	-4.5%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	4.2	3.7	-11.0%
	Duration Rate	112	114	1.8%
Garbage Collection, Recycle, Disposal & Towing Services	Person-years	4,035	4,392	8.8%
	Lost-time Claims	182	207	13.7%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	4.5	4.7	4.5%
	Duration Rate	120	96	-20.0%
Radio, TV, Movies, Live Theatre and Ballet	Person-years	6,618	6,374	-3.7%
	Lost-time Claims	52	63	21.2%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	0.8	1.0	25.8%
	Duration Rate	43	42	-2.3%
Rail Services	Person-years	8,139	8,786	7.9%
	Lost-time Claims	143	137	-4.2%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	1.8	1.6	-11.3%
	Duration Rate	54	54	0.0%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 5.7 (continued)
Transportation, Communication and Utilities Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2004 and 2005

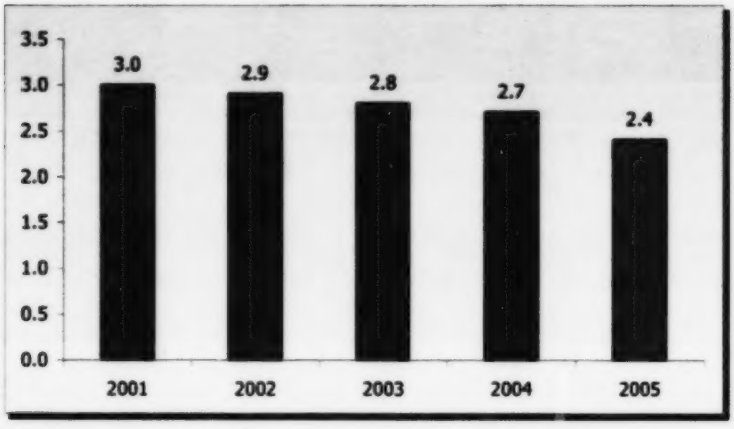
Sub Sector		2004	2005	% Change
Telecommunications, Closed Circuit TV and Cable Vision	Person-years	13,713	14,228	3.7%
	Lost-time Claims	111	117	5.4%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	0.8	0.8	1.6%
	Duration Rate	20	9	-55.0%
Trucking Services	Person-years	43,701	49,331	12.9%
	Lost-time Claims	2,210	2,262	2.4%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	5.1	4.6	-9.3%
	Duration Rate	196	164	-16.3%
Utilities	Person-years	13,523	14,980	10.8%
	Lost-time Claims	94	108	14.9%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	0.7	0.7	3.7%
	Duration Rate	10	7	-30.0%
Other	Person-years	3,613	4,092	13.3%
	Lost-time Claims	196	177	-9.7%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	5.4	4.3	-20.3%
	Duration Rate	76	47	-38.2%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

5.8 Wholesale and Retail

The Wholesale and Retail sector includes wholesale operations, food and beverage stores, department stores, furniture and appliance stores, home improvement centers, the sale and service of automobiles, trailers, industrial and farm equipment, and office and medical equipment.

Chart 5.8
Wholesale and Retail Sector – Lost-Time Claim Rate



Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Trends and Analysis

Wholesale and Retail was the largest sector in Alberta in terms of person-years (see Table 5.0A, page 26). The person-years made up 20% of the total provincial person-years in 2005. The 2005 lost-time claim rate of 2.4 per 100 person-years was the lowest rate in the past five years (see Chart 5.8).

In this sector, men accounted for 64% of the injured workers in 2005 and nearly half of the workers injured were between 25 and 44 years. Commodity sales clerks accounted for 14% of the lost-time claims. The leading nature of injury in this category was sprains, strains and tears, which represented 52% of the injuries. The trunk was the most common body part injured, at 42%. Containers including boxes and crates were the leading source of injury or disease at 20%, followed by person-injured or ill worker, at 18%. The main causes of injury or disease were overexertion, 28% and struck by objects, 16%. In this sector 21% of injuries or diseases resulted in 3 to 5 days lost while 16% of injuries involved 31 or more days away from work.

Sub-Sector Analysis:

- The Food and Beverage Stores sub-sector had the highest lost-time claim rate of 4.5 per 100 person-years and Office, Medical and Entertainment Equipment had the lowest lost-time claim rate of 0.4 per 100 person-years.

- Duration rates for all sub-sectors were below the provincial average of 54, except for Food and Beverage Stores, which had a duration rate of 71, and Yard and Home Improvement Centres at 65.

- All sub sectors reported a growth in person-years.

Table 5.8
Wholesale and Retail Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Industry Sector		2004	2005	% Change
Wholesale and Retail	Person-years	263,534	**297,166**	12.8%
	Lost-time Claims	7,012	**6,987**	-0.4%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	2.7	**2.4**	-11.6%
	Meidan Workdays Lost	6	**6**	0.0%
	Duration Rate	53	**41**	-21.9%
Sub Sector		**2004**	**2005**	**% Change**
Automobiles, Sport Vehicles, Small Engines and Trailers	Person-years	22,005	**45,081**	N/A [1]
	Lost-time Claims	1,201	**1,211**	0.8%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	5.5	**2.7**	N/A [1]
	Duration Rate	123	**51**	N/A [1]
Food and Beverage Stores	Person-years	50,406	**51,987**	3.1%
	Lost-time Claims	2383	**2340**	-1.8%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	4.7	**4.5**	-4.8%
	Duration Rate	91	**71**	-22.0%
Industrial, Farm Equipment & Products	Person-years	43,420	**47,210**	8.7%
	Lost-time Claims	732	**772**	5.5%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	1.7	**1.6**	-3.0%
	Duration Rate	44	**38**	-13.6%
Office, Medical, Entertainment and Equipment	Person-years	22,422	**24,179**	7.8%
	Lost-time Claims	112	**102**	-8.9%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	0.5	**0.4**	-15.5%
	Duration Rate	8	**6**	-25.0%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[1] Person-years data for 2005 reflect the inclusion of data for the Auto dealers industry, previously not captured. Person-years, lost-time claim rates and duration rates are therefore not comparable with data presented for 2004. Lost-time claim figures for this industry are included in both years and are comparable.

Table 5.8 (continued)
Wholesale and Retail Sector – Lost-Time Claims, Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Sub Sector		2004	2005	% Change
Yard and Home Improvement Centers	Person-years	10,478	11,089	5.8%
	Lost-time Claims	390	433	11.0%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	3.7	3.9	4.9%
	Duration Rate	58	65	12.1%
Wholesale Operations	Person-years	27,897	28,619	2.6%
	Lost-time Claims	679	602	-11.3%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	2.4	2.1	-13.6%
	Duration Rate	46	37	-19.6%
Other Retail Services	Person-years	86,907	88,269	1.6%
	Lost-time Claims	1,515	1,509	-0.4%
	Lost-time Claim Rate	1.7	1.7	-1.9%
	Duration Rate	31	29	-6.5%

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

SECTION 6

OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES

In 2005 the WCB accepted 143 occupational fatalities for compensation.

A WCB accepted occupational fatality is defined as the death of a worker, resulting from a work-related incident or exposure, which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. Some of the fatalities accepted in a particular year occurred in prior years. Unless otherwise specified, occupational fatalities in this report refer to occupational fatalities accepted by the WCB.

This section provides a description of the occupational fatalities and the fatality rates for both the province and the major industry sectors.

6.1 Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB

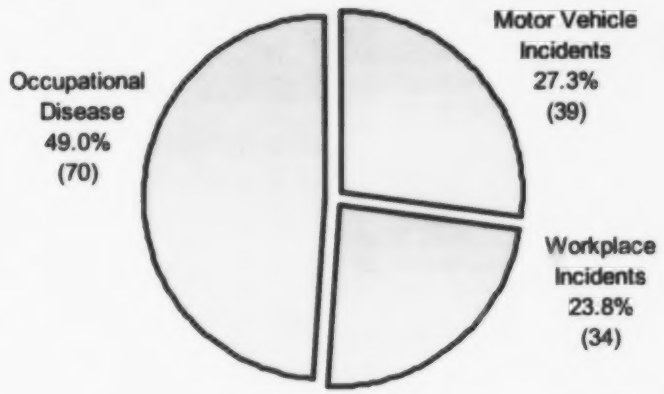
Beginning with the 2004 report, all fatalities were classified by type based on the WCB classification standards. In previous years, fatalities by type had been classified by AHRE. For this reason, fatalities by type statistics in this report may differ slightly from numbers presented in previous reports.

The WCB classifies occupational fatalities into three general types:

- motor vehicle incidents
- workplace incidents
- occupational disease (see Table 6.1A).

Occupational Health and Safety Officers investigate only workplace incidents while local police authorities normally investigate motor vehicle incidents and workers' physicians report deaths due to occupational disease.

Chart 6.1
Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB – Alberta: 2005



Total Occupational Fatalities: 143

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation
Note: Data presented is based on WCB classification

Motor Vehicle Incidents

In 2005, 27.3% of the occupational fatalities were motor vehicle incidents (see Chart 6.1). Motor vehicle incidents typically involve non-industrial vehicles operating on public roads in which the fatally injured worker was either the driver or a passenger. This type of occupational fatality also includes cases involving aircraft crashes, train crashes, helicopter crashes and water vehicle crashes.

Workplace Incidents

The proportion of workplace incident fatalities accepted by the WCB was 23.8% in 2005 (see Chart 6.1). Workplace incidents consisted of cases in which the worker died at a worksite or as a result of injuries sustained at a worksite. This is the type of fatality that AHRE typically investigates.

Occupational Disease

Occupational disease fatalities consist mostly of recognized occupational disease, that is, disease known to be primarily or exclusively work-related such as asbestosis and black lung disease. This category also includes heart attacks suffered on the job. Occupational diseases are frequently diagnosed several years after the initial or crucial exposure to the toxic substance, and in such cases, it is difficult to determine when the fatal exposure occurred. *The occupational disease category, therefore, should not be interpreted to reflect present worksite hazardous conditions or exposures.*

Forty-nine per cent of the total occupational fatalities in 2005 resulted from occupational disease (see Chart 6.1). The most frequent occupational disease fatalities relate to exposure to asbestos, representing 62% and 60% of occupational disease fatalities in 2004 and 2005 respectively (see Table 6.1B and Chart 6.1B).

Table 6.1A
Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted By the WCB – Alberta: 1996-2005

	Motor Vehicle Incidents		Workplace Incidents		Occupational Disease		Total
Year	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities
1996	33	36.3%	32	35.2%	26	28.6%	91
1997	49	40.8%	36	30.0%	35	29.2%	120
1998	37	35.2%	33	31.4%	35	33.3%	105
1999	33	28.9%	39	34.2%	42	36.8%	114
2000	30	25.4%	51	43.2%	37	31.4%	118
2001	40	33.9%	33	28.0%	45	38.1%	118
2002	29	28.7%	28	27.7%	44	43.6%	101
2003	44	34.6%	25	19.7%	58	45.7%	127
2004	34	27.4%	35	28.2%	55	44.4%	124
2005	39	27.3%	34	23.8%	70	49.0%	143
Total	**368**	**31.7%**	**346**	**29.8%**	**447**	**38.5%**	**1,161**

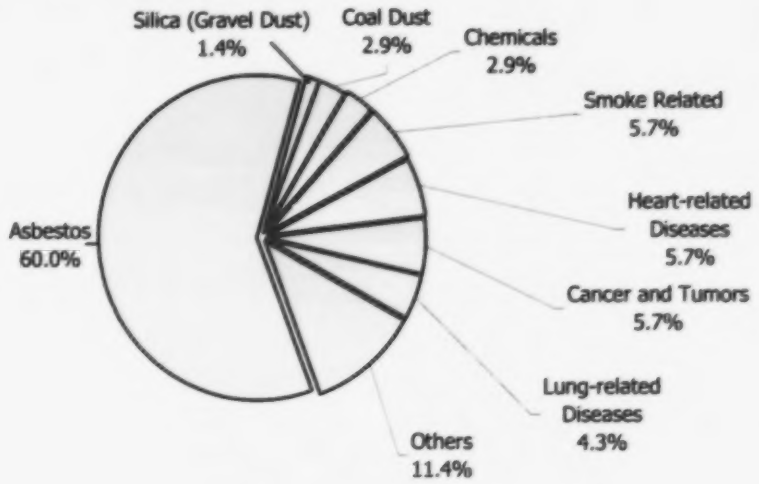
Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation
Note: Data presented is based on WCB classification and may differ from data reported prior to 2004

Table 6.1B
Occupational Disease Fatalities Accepted by the WCB, by Causes of Disease – Alberta: 2004 and 2005

Causes	2004	2005	Total Accepted	
			Total	%
Asbestos	34	42	76	60.8%
Silica (gravel dust)	4	1	5	4.0%
Coal Dust	0	2	2	1.6%
Other Dust	2	0	2	1.6%
Chemicals	3	2	5	4.0%
Smoke Related	1	4	5	4.0%
Cancer and Tumors	0	4	4	3.2%
Heart-Related Diseases	3	4	7	5.6%
Lung-related diseases	4	3	7	5.6%
Other	4	8	12	9.6%
Total	55	70	125	100.0%

Data Source: 2005WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 6.1B
Occupational Disease Fatalities Accepted by the WCB, by Causes of Disease – Alberta: 2005

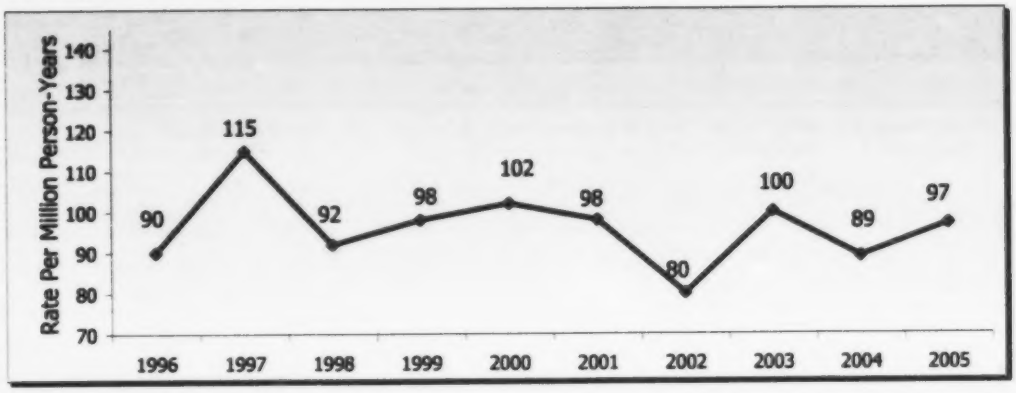


Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

6.2 Occupational Fatality Rates in Industry Sectors

The estimated occupational fatality rate for Alberta in 2005 was 97 deaths per million person-years (see Chart 6.2A and Table 6.2A), an increase of 8.9% from 2004. It should be noted that, unlike the lost-time claim rate, the fatality rate is not a reliable indicator of the present risk of work-related injury and disease since conditions that resulted in the exposure or disease may no longer be present. An example of this is asbestosis.

Chart 6.2A
Occupational Fatality Rate – Alberta: 1996-2005



Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Table 6.2A
Occupational Fatality Rates[15] – Alberta: 1996-2005

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Total Fatalities	91	120	105	114	118	118	101	127	124	143	1,161
Number of Fatalities excluding Federal Industries	85	119	102	108	114	115	99	126	120	142	1,130
Fatality Rate	90	115	92	98	102	98	80	100	89	97	96

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Like lost-time claim rates, fatality rates vary across industry sectors due to the different types of work activity performed in the various sectors. In order to reduce year-to-year variations, the period 1996 to 2005 was used to calculate the fatality rates for a sector by dividing the total number of accepted fatalities in a sector for the period 1996 to 2005 by the total number of person-years during that period.

[15] Fatality rates are expressed as fatalities per million person-years. Estimates are based upon information provided by the WCB. Fatalities occurring under Government of Canada jurisdiction are excluded from the calculation of the fatality rates.

The fatality rates for the period considered were greatest in the Agriculture and Forestry sector (see Table 6.2B). The estimated rate of 224 per million person-years was 2.3 times greater than the provincial rate of 97 per million person-years for the same period. However, caution should be used in considering the fatality rate for Agriculture and Forestry. Most of the industries in this sector do not have workers' compensation coverage, resulting in the under-estimation of the person-years and accepted fatalities. Fatality rates reported should be more reliable for sectors where a majority of the industries have workers' compensation coverage since the data only include these workers.

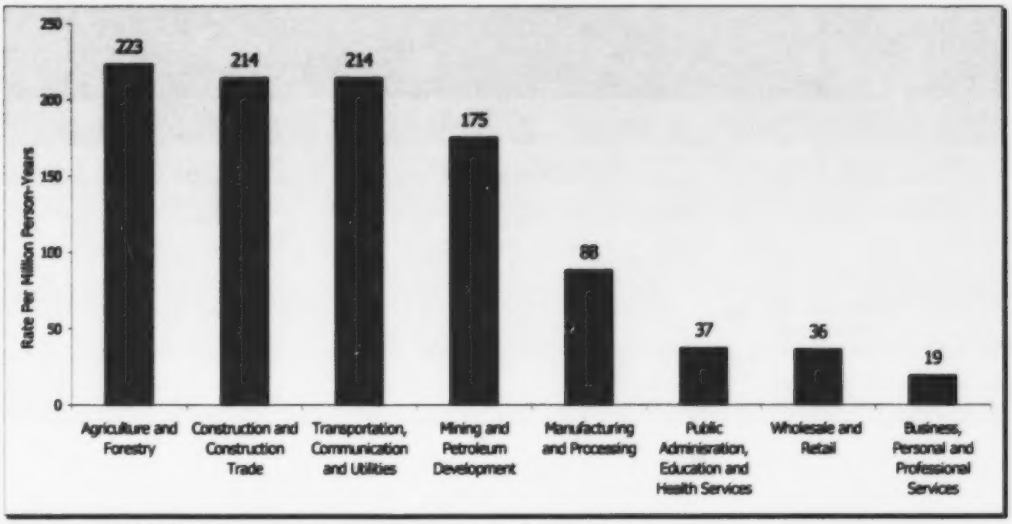
The Construction and Construction Trade Services, Transportation, Communication and Utilities, and Mining and Petroleum Development sectors all had a higher occupational fatality rate than the provincial rate. Fatality rates were lower than the provincial rate in the other industry sectors (see Table 6.2B and Chart 6.2B).

Table 6.2B
Occupational Fatality Rates by Industry Sector – Alberta: 1996-2005

Industry Sector	Total Fatalities	Fatality Rate
Agriculture and Forestry	24	223
Business, Personal and Professional Services	41	19
Construction and Construction Trade	346	214
Manufacturing and Processing	144	88
Mining and Petroleum Development	148	175
Public Adminisration, Education and Health Services	81	37
Wholesale and Retail	83	36
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	212	214
Unspecified Sector	82	N/A

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Chart 6.2B
Occupational Fatality Rates by Industry Sector – Alberta: 1996-2005



Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

6.3 Occupational Fatalities by Age Group

Occupational fatalities in Alberta are not evenly distributed across age groups. Workers aged 45 years and older have accounted for 57% of all occupational fatalities from 1996 to 2005; although many fatalities in this age group are the result of working conditions that were present when these workers were younger.

Table 6.3
Occupational Fatalities by Age Group – Alberta: 1996-2005

Age Group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
12-14 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
15-24 Years	12	13	9	11	13	9	6	8	13	9	103
25-45 Years	39	46	41	39	49	38	34	32	35	35	388
45+ Years	40	61	55	64	55	70	61	86	76	98	666
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
Total	**91**	**120**	**105**	**114**	**118**	**118**	**101**	**127**	**124**	**143**	**1,161**

Data Source: 2005 WCB Data, prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

SECTION 7

WORKPLACE INSPECTIONS AND ORDERS

AHRE works in co-operation with employers, workers, industry associations and labour groups to support voluntary establishment of effective health and safety management systems.

While promoting self-reliance at Alberta workplaces, AHRE also uses inspections and incident investigations to identify non-compliance with legislation so safety can be improved.

The intent of inspections is to monitor compliance at work sites where an inspection is likely to make the most impact. Poor health and safety performance and uncontrolled hazards are targeted for inspections. AHRE inspectors also investigate reported complaints and serious incidents. In 2005, AHRE completed 14,008 inspections, a decrease of 0.8% from 2004.

When non-compliance is identified, AHRE will work co-operatively with the responsible parties to correct the situation. When necessary, orders will be issued by AHRE to correct variances with regulatory requirements. AHRE issued 11,380 orders in 2005. This was 7.1% decrease from the number of the orders issued in 2004.

Table 7.0
Workplace Inspections and Orders – Alberta: 2004 and 2005

	2004	2005	% Change
Number of Inspections	14,115	14,008	-0.8%
Number of Orders Written	12,253	11,380	-7.1%

Data Source: Worksite Inspection Tracking System (WITS), 2005

REFERENCES

Alberta Human Resources and Employment: *Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Alberta 2004 Summary*

Statistics Canada's Labour Force Statistics: *Historical 2005*

The Workers' Compensation Board – Alberta: *Rate and Industry Description Manual, January 1, 2005*

Canadian Standard Association Z795-03: *Coding of Work Injury or Disease Information*

APPENDIX A: TERMS, DEFINITIONS, AND FORMULAS

Lost-Time Claim

A lost-time claim (LTC) is a claim for an occupational injury or disease that causes the worker to have time away from work, beyond the day of injury. Included are claims receiving reimbursement of full or partial lost wages due to occupational illness or injury, or payment for permanent loss of function.

Person-Years

Person-years are estimates calculated from wage and payroll data provided by account holders to the WCB. Alberta Human Resources and Employment uses data to estimate an average industry wage, and uses the average industry wage and employer payroll data to estimate person-years for each employer and each industry. One person-year is equivalent to one full-time worker working for one year, and can be assumed to equal 2,000 hours worked.

Lost-Time Claim Rate

The lost-time claim (LTC) rate is calculated by dividing the number of lost-time claims by the person-year estimate, and multiplying the result by 100. The LTC rate represents the probability or risk of an injury or disease to a worker during a period of one-year work, that will result in time lost from work. Comparisons of LTC rates between industries, or between years, can be used to indicate increases, decreases, or differences in this risk.

$$\text{LTC Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of LTCs} \times 100}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Duration (Days Lost)

The duration of disability is the number of days following the injury or disease for which the worker was disabled and unable to perform normal work duties. This information is obtained for this report from data on compensation days paid on each claim from the WCB. Alberta Human Resources and Employment obtains these data on March 31 of the year following the claim year, and does not update the information, even though many injured workers continue to be disabled beyond this date. As a result, the duration information reported here underestimates the true impact of lost-time injury and disease.

Duration Rate

The duration rate is calculated by dividing the number of workdays lost (disability days) by the person-year estimate, and multiplying by 100. The result is expressed as days lost per 100 person-years, and indicates, in part, the economic impact of occupational injury and disease. Duration rates are

not recommended as reliable indicators of full economic cost. In addition, readers are warned that duration rates are highly unstable when based on only a few lost-time claims; it is recommended that the duration rate not be calculated based upon fewer than 30 lost-time claims.

$$\text{Duration Rate} = \frac{\text{Disability Days} \times 100}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Industry Coverage

About 75% of employed persons in Alberta are represented in this report. This report includes all industry activity in Alberta covered by the Alberta WCB for occupational injury and disease to workers. Most industry sectors are included but notable exceptions include agriculture and finance. Several professional groups (i.e. the teaching and medical professions) are also excluded. The Government of Canada is excluded except where the WCB pays administration or enhanced disability cost.

WCB Accepted Fatality

An occupational fatality is the death of a worker which resulted from a work-related incident or exposure and which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. A fatality is counted in the year it is accepted.

Fatality Rate

The fatality rate is calculated by dividing the number of accepted fatalities by the person-years estimate and multiplying the result by one million. The result is expressed as fatalities per million person-years. Fatalities that are found under the jurisdiction of the Government of Canada are excluded before the calculation of the fatality rate.

$$\text{Fatality Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Fatalities} \times 1{,}000{,}000}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

NEC Means 'Not Elsewhere Classified'.

UNS Means 'Unspecified'.

B

APPENDIX B: WCB INDUSTRY CODES[16]

1. Agriculture & Forestry Sector

Industry Codes: 01100, 01300, 01700, 01900, 01901, 01903, 02102, 02109, 02110, 03100, 03902, 04100, 60201, 62908, 85902

Sub-sector Codes:

Agriculture	01100, 01300, 01700, 01900, 01901, 01903, 02102, 02109, 02110, 04100, 60201, 85902
Forestry	03100, 03902

2. Business, Personal & Professional Services Sector

Industry Codes: 02104, 02116, 02117, 09900, 37401, 38101, 38102, 51701, 51902, 52705, 62904, 70200, 73500, 73501, 80703, 82500, 82700, 82701, 82703, 82800, 83100, 85300, 85900, 85901, 85904, 85916, 85919, 85922, 85925, 86200, 86400, 86403, 86405, 86408, 86409, 86410, 86411, 86414, 86600, 86901, 86902, 86906, 86907, 86913, 86918, 86920, 86921, 86923, 87200, 87300, 87301, 87400, 87401, 87402, 87500, 87501, 87502, 87503, 87505, 87508, 87510, 87600, 87603, 87700, 87900, 89101, 89104, 89701, 89702, 89703, 89704, 89705, 89901, 89902, 89907, 89913, 89924, 89927, 93109, 93113

Sub-sector Codes:

Business Services Sub-sectors

Building and Ground Maintenance	51701, 87500, 89702

[16] Codes are Workers' Compensation Board 2003 industry codes

Environmental Services	86408, 86414
Engineering, Architectural, Designing and Research Services	09900, 86400, 86403, 86405, 86409, 86410, 86411, 86913, 86923, 89927
Personal Services Sub-sectors	
Personal Services-Maintenance	87300, 87301, 89701, 89703, 89704, 89705
Restaurant, Hotel and Recreation Services	51902, 80703, 85300, 85900, 85901, 85904, 85916, 85919, 85922, 87501, 87502, 87503, 87505, 87508, 87510, 87600, 87603, 89901, 89907
Other Personal Service	83100, 87200, 87400, 87401, 87402, 87700, 87900
Professional Services Sub-sectors	
Animal Care Services	02104, 02116, 02117
Private Health Services and Seniors' Accommodations	37401, 38101, 38102, 82500, 82700, 82701, 82703, 82800

3. Construction & Construction Trade Services Sector

Industry Codes: 01904, 01905, 02100, 02103, 02105, 02200, 06304, 06306, 09902, 09927, 30302, 31501, 31507, 31508, 35301, 40400, 40401, 40405, 40602, 40604, 40901, 40905, 40907, 42102, 42104, 42105, 42106, 42109, 42110, 42111, 42113, 42115, 42117, 42118, 42120, 42121, 42122, 42124, 42125, 42127, 42128, 42129, 42131, 42133, 42135, 42136, 42139, 42141, 42143, 42144, 42151, 42156, 42158, 42159, 42160, 42161, 42184, 51502, 51503, 51504, 51506, 86401, 86413, 86911, 86922, 89600, 89605, 89928

Sub-sector Codes:

Construction Trade Services	02100, 40401, 40405, 42102, 42111, 42113, 42115, 42125, 42133, 42135, 42136, 42141, 42143
Doors/Glass Installation and Repair	30302, 42121
Industrial Construction	40400, 40905, 42104, 42105, 42106, 42109, 42127, 42139, 42156, 42159, 42161, 51504, 89605
Mechanical, Electrical and Insulation	31508, 42110, 42117, 42122, 42124, 42144, 42184, 89600
Roadbuilders	40602, 40604
Roofers	42118, 42151
Scaffolders	89928

4. Manufacturing, Processing & Packaging Sector

Industry Codes: 01103, 02101, 02112, 07900, 10100, 10104, 10500, 11202, 12301, 12304, 12400, 12900, 13100, 13101, 13300, 13500, 13900, 13904, 13905, 14100, 14300, 14500, 16900, 16901, 16902, 17200, 17900, 17901, 21300, 22101, 22900, 22901, 24900, 25100, 25401, 25900, 25901, 26101, 26104, 26401, 27102, 27103, 27200, 27300, 27402, 28600, 28603, 28800, 28900, 29100, 29102, 29200, 29600, 29700, 30100, 30101, 30403, 30407, 30412, 30700, 30801, 33500, 33602, 33606, 33900, 33902, 34100, 34500, 34700, 34702, 34800, 35200, 35401, 36500, 37201, 37301, 37402, 37801, 37805, 38100, 38200, 38201, 38500, 39300, 39701, 39901, 42147, 62304, 62500, 62700, 69903, 86201, 86202, 89301, 89401, 89916

Sub-sector Codes:

Meat, Hides and Pelt Products	01103, 10100, 10104, 17200

Clothing and Textile Products	17900, 21300, 22900, 22901, 24900
Feed/Seed, Food and Beverage Products	02101, 02112, 10500, 11202, 12301, 12400, 12900, 13100, 13101, 13300, 13500, 13900, 13904, 13905, 14100, 14300, 14500, 37402
Wood Products	25100, 25401, 25900, 25901, 27102, 27103
Furniture and Allied Products	26101, 26104, 42147
Printed and Published Products	27402, 28600, 28800, 28900, 86202, 89301
Foundries (not Steel), Rubber and Non-metallic Products	16901, 27200, 29700, 34100, 34500, 34700, 34702, 34800, 35200, 35401, 38500
Primary Metal (esp. Steel) Products	26401, 29100, 29102, 29200, 30100, 30101, 30403, 30407, 30412, 30700, 30801, 33602, 33606, 62500, 62700, 89401
Industrial Equipment	16902, 38100, 62304
Gases, Fertilizer and Petrochemical- Refining and Mfg.	36500, 37201, 37801, 37805
Plastic Products	37301

5. Mining & Petroleum Development Sector

Industry Codes:	06100, 06110, 06111, 06300, 06305, 06501, 06600, 06601, 07700, 08701, 09200, 09201, 09600, 09903, 09904, 09911, 09915, 09921, 34101, 34300, 42103, 42130, 42150, 51500, 51501, 73702
Sub-sector Codes:	
Coal Mining	06100, 06110, 06111, 08701

Pipeline Cleaning and Transmission	51500, 51501
Petroleum Producers/Exploration	06300, 09200
Mining or Processing Other Than Coal Mining	06501, 06600, 07700, 34101, 34300
Drilling Services	09201, 09600, 09904, 42103, 42130, 42150
Oilfield Services	09903, 09911

6. Public Administration, Education & Health Services Sector

Industry Codes: 36502, 57601, 57602, 80102, 80103, 80105, 80106, 80301, 80302, 80305, 80311, 80500, 80700, 80701, 82100, 82704, 82705, 82710, 82712, 82801, 82806, 82808, 82812, 85909, 86927, 86930, 89923, 89925, 93200, 93201, 93202, 95100, 95101, 95102, 95104, 95105, 95108

Sub-sector Codes:

Public Administration Sub-sector

Alberta Government Public Services	93200, 93201, 93202
Municipal Services	95100, 95101, 95102, 95104, 95105, 95108
Other Public Administration	36502, 57601, 57602, 82712, 86930

Education Services Sub-sectors

Education, Museums and Libraries	80102, 80103, 80105, 80106, 80301, 80302, 80305, 80311, 80500, 80700, 80701, 86927, 89923

Health Services (Including Health Authorities) Sub-sectors

Health Care Centres	82100, 82705
Health and Social Services	82704, 82710, 82801, 82806, 82808, 82812, 85909, 89925

7. Transportation, Communication & Utilities Sector

Industry Codes: 27400, 42155, 50100, 50104, 50105, 50106, 50107, 50200, 50201, 50203, 50607, 50701, 50714, 50720, 50800, 50801, 50802, 51200, 51705, 52700, 54300, 54301, 54501, 57200, 57400, 57901, 65402, 85100, 85907, 85914, 85918, 85934

Sub-sector Codes:

Transportation Sub-sectors

Air Services	50100, 50104, 50105, 50106, 50107, 50200, 50201, 50203
Rail Services	50607
Trucking Services	42155, 50701, 50714, 50720
Bus, Taxi and Limousine Services	50800, 50801, 50802, 51200

Communications and Entertainment Sub-sectors

Radio, TV, Movies, Live Theatre and Ballet	54300, 85100, 85907, 85914, 85918, 85934
Telecommunication, Closed Circuit TV and Cable Vision	54301, 54501

Utilities Sub-sectors

Utilities	57200, 57400

Garbage Collection, Recycling, Disposal and Towing Services	27400, 57901, 65402

8. Wholesale & Retail Sector

Industry Codes: 16300, 25403, 33901, 37902, 52400, 60800, 62200, 62201, 62300, 62302, 62303, 62701, 62900, 62903, 63100, 63103, 63105, 64200, 65400, 65406, 65600, 65800, 65808, 65809, 66300, 66900, 67300, 67601, 67602, 67604, 67802, 68100, 69100, 69200, 69300, 69301, 69500, 69901, 69904, 69912, 69914, 69915, 69916, 86905, 86909, 89100, 89908, 89910, 89922

Sub-sector Codes:

Wholesale Operations	62900, 69916
Food and Beverage Stores	63100, 63103, 63105, 65406
Industrial and Farm Equipment and Products	37902, 52400, 60800, 62200, 62201, 62302, 62303, 69300, 86905, 89910
Automobiles, Sport Vehicles, Small Engines and Trailers	16300, 62701, 65400, 65600, 65800, 65808, 65809, 69912, 69915, 89922
Office, Medical and Entertainment Equipment	33901, 62300, 67602
Yard and Home Improvement Centres	25403, 69301
Other Retail Services	62903, 64200, 66300, 66900, 67300, 67601, 67604, 67802, 68100, 69100, 69200, 69500, 69901, 69904, 69914, 86909, 89100, 89908

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Alberta Human Resources and Employment website:

http://www.hre.gov.ab.ca/cps/rde/xchg/hre/hs.xsl/563.html

Work Safe Alberta website:

http://www3.gov.ab.ca/hre/whs/worksafely/index.asp

Workplace Health and Safety Contact Centre:

Telephone: 780-415-8690, toll free by calling 1-866-415-8690

http://www.hre.gov.ab.ca/cps/rde/xchg/hre/hs.xsl/2874.html

Certificate of Recognition (COR) Program:

http://www.hre.gov.ab.ca/cps/rde/xchg/hre/hs.xsl/277.html